The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 11,308.—VOL. LXX. FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1874. PRICE TWOPENCE.

NOTICE.—The Postage charge on Newspapers has ceased. The Proprietors of this Journal beg to announce that the subscription for the *Herald*, posted from this office for the country, is the same as in town, viz., 13s. per quarter; £1 6s. the half-year; £2 12s. per annum. This rate is *for payment in advance.*

N.B.—For *credit* the charge will be 14s. per quarter; £1 8s. for the half-year; and £2 16s. per annum.

NOTICE.—Advertisements left at this office after half-past 9 p.m. will not in future be published on the following morning, excepting on Saturdays when they will be taken till 11 p.m.

JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS.

1st January, 1874.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN.—August 12, at her residence, Mount-street, Pyrmont, Mrs. Robert Allen, of a daughter.

DARK.—August 10, at Bowral, the wife of the Rev. Joseph Dark, of a son.

GRITTON.—August 1, at her residence, Wellington, New Zealand, Mrs. W. H. Gritton, of a daughter.

STILES.—August 8, at Wallerawang, the wife of Mr. Henry T. C. Stiles, of a son.

TAIT.—August 10, at St. Enoch's Manse, Newtown, Sydney, Mrs. Tait, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

JOHNSON—CASTLE.—August 6, at St. Philip's Church, Sydney, by the Rev. Canon O'Reilly, Francis Cox, eldest son of the late Captain J. W. Johnson, to Blanche Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Captain Thomas Ford Castle.

M'LEOD—STEVENSON.—August 11, at the residence of Mr. Henry Prior, jun., Milkers' Flat, near Bathurst, by the Rev. Dr. Geikie, Kenneth M'Leod, third son of David M'Leod, Esq., Rose Hall, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Samuel Stevenson, formerly of Bourke-street, Surry Hills, Sydney.

VANDENBERGH—KERR.—August 4, at Snail's Bay, Balmain, by the Rev. S. U. Rothwell, Charles, eldest son of Charles Vandenbergh, of Robertson, New South Wales, to Rebecca, youngest daughter of the late Andrew Kerr, of this city.

DEATHS.

CORNER.—August 8, at her residence, Sussex House, Paterson, Jane, the beloved wife of William Corner, Esq., aged 41 years, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

FUSSELL.—August 13, at her residence, Pacific Lodge, Ocean-street, Woollahra, Sarah, the beloved wife of James Fussell, aged 73 years, leaving six children, eighteen grand-children, and one great grand-child.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO EUROPE, VIA SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK.
AUSTRALASIAN AND AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
carrying her Majesty's mails.
The SPLENDID new Clyde-built screw steamer
CYPHRENES,
100 A1 Lloyd's, 2000 tons register, 400 h. p. nominal,
THOMAS WOODS, commander,
will be dispatched from this port on SATURDAY, 29th August, at 12 o'clock noon, for SAN FRANCISCO, calling at HONOLULU.
Through tickets issued to any part of United States and Great Britain.
Apply Offices, Grafton Wharf.
H. H. HALL, Managing Director.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO EUROPE, via SAN FRANCISCO and NEW YORK.
THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP
CITY OF MELBOURNE,
J. W. Brown, commander
(carrying Her Majesty's Mails)
will be dispatched from this port for SAN FRANCISCO (calling at HONOLULU), on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock NOON.
For all particulars as to fares, &c., apply at this Office.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Office, 14th August, 1874.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—City of Melbourne, this afternoon, Friday, at 5. FARES: Saloon at current rates.
TO AUCKLAND.—Steamer early.
TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH.—Collaroy, to-night, Friday, at 11; and Lady Young, Monday morning, at 6.
TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, this afternoon, Friday, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH (DIRECT).—Governor Blackall on or about the 19th instant.
TO ROCKHAMPTON (DIRECT).—Balclutha, Monday afternoon, at 5.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via PORT DENISON.—Steamer early.
TO COOKTOWN, ENDEAVOUR RIVER via BRISBANE.—Boomerang, on or about Tuesday, at 5 p.m.
CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

STEAM TO COOKTOWN, ENDEAVOUR RIVER (nearest port to the Palmer River Gold Diggings).
The A. S. N. Co.'s powerful steamship
BOOMERANG, 900 tons.
(under contract to the Queensland Government),
will be dispatched for the above port, on or about TUESDAY next, at 5 p.m.
For fares, freight, and all particulars, apply at this office.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

HUNTER RIVER N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, RAYMOND TERRACE, &c.
FROM SYDNEY.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) NIGHT, at 11, the MAITLAND.
MONDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MAITLAND.
THURSDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
FROM NEWCASTLE TO SYDNEY.
THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10.30, the MAITLAND.
SATURDAY MORNING, at 10.30, the MORPETH.
TUESDAY MORNING, at 10.30, the MAITLAND.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10.30, the MORPETH.
Return tickets available for 14 days.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.—STEAMSHIP KEMBLA, G. Budd, commander.
This favourite steamer, renowned for her great speed and easy motion at sea, plies as follows:—
FROM SYDNEY (PATENT SLIP WHARF),
between King and Erskine streets,
Every TUESDAY MORNING, at 9
" WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 9.
" THURSDAY MORNING, at 9.
" FRIDAY MORNING, at 9.
" SATURDAY MORNING, at 9.
FROM NEWCASTLE.
On the SAME NIGHTS, at 11.
Fares, as REDUCED, by this steamer.
Saloon, 12s 6d. Steerage, 7s 6d.
Return tickets, available for 14 days.
Saloon, 20s. Steerage, 12s 6d.
Cargo received and stored daily, from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.
For freight arrangements apply to
C. J. STEVENS, Proprietor.
or P. MACGREGOR, Agent.
Offices, Patent Slip Wharf.

THE C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—TO GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The swift and powerful steamship AGNES IRVING, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 9 p.m. and every Tuesday, at 9 p.m., leaving GRAFTON every SATURDAY, at 8 a.m., weather permitting.
To MACLEAY RIVER, via Newcastle, the BALLINA, on MONDAY, 17th instant, at 9 p.m., and every Monday, at 9 p.m., weather permitting.
To TAREE, MANNING RIVER, direct.—The DIAMANTINA, THIS DAY, Friday, 14th instant, at 1 p.m., and every Friday at an hour to suit the tide at the Manning Bar, which will be advertised; LEAVING TAREE EVERY TUESDAY, weather permitting.
Passengers to these districts are invited to inspect the very superior accommodation of this Company's boats.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

THE CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS, from Commercial Wharf, foot of King-street.
For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The NEW ENGLAND, on TUESDAY NIGHT, at 9 o'clock.
No cargo received after 6 p.m. on the day of sailing.
P. S. BUYERS, pro Manager.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on TUESDAY, 18th instant, at 9 a.m. Saloon, £6 6s; return, £10 10s (available for four months); Steerage, £3 10s.
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.,
100, Pitt-street.

WANTED to rent a small VESSEL, from 16 to 20 tons; a good one. Apply Mr. Files, 18, Unwin-street, Miller's Point, Sydney.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—To-day, 9.15 a.m., and 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA and CLYDE.—To-day, 9.15 a.m.
KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN.—To-night, 11.
MERIMBULA, Eden, and Tathra.—Wednesday, 9.15 a.m.
MORUYA.—Friday, 21st instant.

PARRAMATTA RIVER AND HUNTER'S HILL AND GLADESVILLE STEAMERS.
Fifteen Miles for One Shilling.
FROM KING-STREET—7, 9, 11 a.m., 1, 3, 5 p.m.
From Parramatta—7, 9, 11 a.m., 1, 3, 5 p.m.
Steamers and Steam Launches for hire, at moderate rates, at any hour.

STEAM TO QUEENSLAND PORTS.—BRISBANE.—The LORD ASHLEY, on TUESDAY next.
ROCKHAMPTON.—The LORD ASHLEY, on TUESDAY next.
TOWNSVILLE.—The LORD ASHLEY, on TUESDAY next.
COOKTOWN.—The LORD ASHLEY, on TUESDAY next.
Cargo now being received at Nutter's Wharf, foot of King-street.
For freight and passage, apply to
WM. LAIDLEY and CO., Agents, Exchange.

FIRST STEAMER FOR THE PALMER GOLD-FIELDS.
The regular trader LORD ASHLEY, 500 tons, on TUESDAY next, from the King-street Wharf.
WM. LAIDLEY and CO., Agents, Exchange.
N.B.—The attention of passengers is called to the fine spar deck in this favourite steamer, and to the fact that she goes RIGHT THROUGH, and that there will be NO TRANSHIPMENT OF PASSENGERS.

SANDY CREEK RUSH
Palmer River Gold-fields.
The fast and favourite steamship
LORD ASHLEY, 500 tons,
will leave again for COOKTOWN, Endeavour River, on TUESDAY next, from the Caledonian (Nutter's) Wharf, foot of King-street.
WM. LAIDLEY and CO., Agents, Exchange.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the steamships
YOU YANGS,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, August 14th, at 12 noon;
and
DANDENONG,
on THURSDAY, August 20th, at 12 noon.
The SALOONS ARE AMIDSHIPS.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.—The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the steamship
DANDENONG,
on MONDAY, August 17th, at 8 p.m.
REDUCED FARES:
Saloon, 7s 6d; steerage, 3s 6d.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

FOR LONDON.
The A1 clipper ship
CHINA, 1048 tons,
Captain Robert Mossman,
is now alongside MARSDEN'S, Circular Quay, receiving cargo, and, having the whole of her DEAD-WEIGHT on board, will be dispatched about the 20th of this month.
For light freight, and all particulars, apply to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Agents, Exchange.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship
ETHIOPIAN,
838 tons register, William Faulkner, commander, having her dead weight engaged, will sail in September.
For freight apply to Captain FAULKNER; or to
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

LAST SHIP FOR NOVEMBER SALES.—ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship
JERUSALEM,
901 tons register, J. Largie, commander, having the bulk of her cargo on board and a large portion of her wool down, will sail on 22nd instant.
For freight apply to Captain Largie, on board; or to
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
Wool received at Talbot's Stores.

FOR LONDON.
THE LA HOGUE
has all her dead weight, is now receiving wool, and will be dispatched early in September.
The accommodation for all classes of passengers is well known—the arrangements for families being specially conducive to their comfort and convenience.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Saloon as per agreement
Second cabin £36
Intermediate 21
Steerage 18
For further particulars apply on board, at Circular Quay, to Captain CARVOSSO; or to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
WOOL RECEIVED AT MARSDEN'S.

FOR LYTTELTON.—For light freight and passengers only.
The fine Aberdeen clipper barque
JOHN KNOX,
400 tons register, James Davis, commander, will be shortly dispatched.
Has very superior saloon accommodation.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Cowper Wharf; or,
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

FOR ADELAIDE.—The barque DAY DAWN is now ready to receive cargo at Cosmopolitan Wharf.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Agents, Exchange.

FOR BROADSOUND direct.—The PRIMA DONNA, now receiving cargo at the Market Wharf. Rates of freight, &c., apply to J. L. HAYNES, 6, King-street.

SYDNEY FOR PORT MACKAY.—Clears at Customs, THIS DAY.
For light freight only, apply to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Exchange.

FIRST VESSEL for TOWNSVILLE WHARF, Cleveland Bay.—The clipper schooner BLANCHE, Captain Chambers, will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at Patent Slip Wharf; or to
MOODIE and MONRO, 8, Custom House-building.

BELLINGER RIVER.—Schooner NANBUCCRA now receiving cargo, sails on Saturday. Lime-st. Wf.

TWEED RIVER.—BERTHA receives cargo on Saturday. Freight payable on shipment. Victoria Wf.

CAMDEN HAVEN.—The WALDENSES, THIS EVENING. O'DOUD and CO., Commercial Whf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—EUROKA, at noon, from Market Wharf. Freight paid in Sydney.

STAR OF PEACE for Booral Wharf, Port Stephens, SATURDAY EVENING sharp.

SHELLHARBOUR.—PETERBOROUGH LASS, This Day, 4 p.m., from Caledonian Wf. Nutter, agent.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—The LORD ASHLEY is now discharging her Queensland cargo at Nutter's Wharf, foot of King-street. It is requested that immediate delivery may be taken.
WM. LAIDLEY and CO., Exchange.

BARQUE PER ARDUA, from London.—Consignees by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for the Circular Quay. Any goods impeding the discharge will be entered, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense.
The ship will not be responsible for any damage to or loss of cargo after it is landed. Bills of Lading must be produced and freight paid at the office of the undersigned, and delivery orders obtained before any goods can leave the wharf.
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO., Agents.

R. M. S. FLINTSHIRE.—To Consignees and others interested.—As the Average Statement is now being prepared, all parties having claims for cargo jettisoned or against the ship are requested to send in such claims at once to the undersigned.
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.,
323, George-street.

SHIP GYSBERTUS HERMANUS, from London.—All ACCOUNTS against this ship must be rendered in duplicate, at the office of the undersigned, by NOON, THIS DAY, or they will not be recognised.
PARBURY, LAMB, and CO., Agents.

SHIP CHRYSOMENE, from Newcastle.—Captain BROWNING, of this vessel, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his crew without his written authority.
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Agents, Exchange.

TONNAGE.—Wanted, SHIPS, to convey coal to Padang, in Sumatra. Also CHARTERS from Padang, with coffee and pepper, to a port in the United States or Europe. ELDRED and CO., 62, Margaret-st.

CHARTER.—Wanted, a VESSEL, of 100 tons capacity, to convey machinery, &c., from Port Macquarie to Fiji.
JOSEPH WARD and CO., Exchange.

CHARTERS.
Wanted, VESSELS for
HONGKONG
NAGASAKI.
To load either in SYDNEY or NEWCASTLE.
PARBURY, LAMB, and CO.

CHARTER.—A Vessel of 500 tons capacity requires Charter to New Zealand; Auckland preferred.
JOSEPH WARD and CO.

FOR SALE.—The clipper schooner ELLEN, 70 TONS REGISTER, carries 120 TONS general cargo on a draught of 6 feet, and is admirably adapted for BAR HARBOURS. Has lately been thoroughly overhauled, and can be sold with or without present engagements.
For all particulars apply to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Agents, Exchange.

FOR SALE, the Screw Steamer SIR CHARLES COWPER, 16 h.p. MOSS and CO., 141, King-st.

FOR SALE.—The American Barque MARIANO, now at Newcastle, in first-class order, 549 tons register, light draught loaded, built in 1866, stands without ballast, and is a fast sailer.
The American Brigantine HAZARD, 450 tons burthen 8 years old, well found, stands without ballast, and a good sailer.
Inspection of these vessels invited, and early application is necessary to
GEORGE MITCHELL, Newcastle.

TENDERS will be received until noon on THURSDAY, 20th August, for the purchase of the STEAMERS, and the GOODWILL and PLANT of the PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAM COMPANY.
The Steamers consist of the Emu, 44 tons, 35-horse power, carries 260 passengers; Pelican, 42 tons, 35-horse power, carries 250 passengers; Adelaide, 80 tons, 35-horse power, carries 300 passengers; Eclipse, 10 tons, 14-horse power, carries 80 passengers; Nautilus, 7 tons, 8-horse power, carries 46 passengers. The three former are paddle boats, with condensing engines; speed, about 10 knots. The two latter are screw propellers, and h.p. engines. Large sums of money have been recently expended in putting the steamers in good order, and they are now in fair working condition. The wharfs consist of the residue of about seven years of the lease of the wharf at King-street, and of a portion of the Commercial Wharf, at a rental of £160 per annum; a Coaling Depot at Hunter's Hill, Land at Parramatta, now about to be used as a wharf, and of two Allotments of Land at Ryde and Gladesville. The company has also the right of wharfage and attendance at Gladesville, Ryde, and Ermington, on payment of a rental of £106 per annum. The trade to Brisbane Water, which is fairly remunerative, will go with the rest of the business. The gross average receipts exceed £7500 per annum. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Company where the steamers may be seen. Tenders will be received for the whole plant, or for one or more of the steamers only, to be addressed to the Chairman of Directors.
C. E. JEANNERET, Manager.

MACQUARIE'S PATENT SLIP, NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.
Ships of the largest class taken up for repair, reclassing, survey, &c.
Iron ships cleaned, shipwrights' and smiths' work performed, spars and all other ships' materials in stock.
Experienced diver with diving apparatus on hand.
D. MACQUARIE, Proprietor.

MEETINGS.

TEACHERS UNDER THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.—A Public MEETING of Teachers under the Council of Education, having reference to the recent suspensions, will be held in the St. James's Schoolroom, on SATURDAY next, 15th instant, at 11 o'clock.
Lady Teachers are invited.

EDUCATION.—A Public MEETING of the friends of a uniform system of NATIONAL EDUCATION (secular, compulsory, and free) will be held in the
MASONIC HALL,
on MONDAY next, August 17th, 1874.
The chair will be taken by the MAYOR of SYDNEY, at 7.30 p.m.
WALTER S. BUZACOTT, } Hon.
JAMES CRANNA, } Secs.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the RANDWICK and COOGEE CRICKET CLUB will be held in the Council-chambers, Randwick, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7.30, for the purpose of electing Office-bearers for the ensuing season, and transacting other important business. Every member requested to attend.
F. MORTEN EDSON, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY UNION.—Business for TO-NIGHT: Resumption, at 8 o'clock, of the adjourned debate on Public Education.
G. E. R. JONES, Hon. Sec.

TO TINSMITHS.—Alteration of meeting night.—Meet TO-NIGHT. S. SWEENY, Secretary.

N. S. W. BRASSFOUNDERS and GASFITTERS' TRADE SOCIETY.—The half-yearly MEETING will be held in the Temperance Hall, THIS DAY, at 8 o'clock p.m. All members requested to attend.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

KROHMANN'S GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
The Fourth Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 129, Pitt-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 20th August instant, at 12 o'clock (noon), for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report for the half-year ended 30th June last; of electing a Director in the room of the Hon. G. H. Cox, who retires by rotation, and is eligible for re-election; and of transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board.
G. A. RUSSELL, Manager.
Sydney, 1st August, 1874.
Candidates for the vacant Directorship are required to give the Manager written notice of their intention seven clear days at the least before the day of election.
The Hon. G. H. COX is the only shareholder who has given the required notice of candidature for the vacant seat on the Board.

AUSTRALIAN ANTIMONY MINING CO. (Limited).—The Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, on WEDNESDAY, 19th instant, at 2.30 p.m. Also a Special General MEETING to consider the advisability of winding up the Company, on the same day, 3 p.m. L. SHARWOOD, Manager. 279, George-street.

NEW WALLSEND COAL MINING COMPANY (Limited).
The First Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, Exchange-buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney, at 3 p.m., TO-DAY, to receive the Directors' Report for the past six months, a statement of accounts to 30th June, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
THOMAS HALE, Manager.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to inform you that I am a Candidate for re-election as a DIRECTOR of the Association at the annual meeting to be held on 28th instant, at which I therefore respectfully solicit your votes and interest.
Remaining, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
H. G. ALLEYNE.
Sydney, August 12.

EDUCATIONAL.

A SUPERIOR Handwriting TAUGHT, in easy lessons. Mr. Moore and Mrs. Norris, 241, Castlereagh-street.

MODEL DRAWING, WATER-COLOURS, and PASTELS.—Miss MARSH, lately appointed Teacher of the Ladies' Drawing Class at the School of Arts, gives LESSONS daily at her rooms, 121, Bourke-st. She is recently arrived from London, where she has studied in the School of Design and under some of the best masters.

MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.
SCHOOL OF DESIGN.
The LADIES' DRAWING CLASS at the above institution is now placed under the direction of Miss MARSH, who has just arrived from England, where she has studied at the School of Design in London the ornamental drawing from the flat and the round. Ladies desirous of joining are requested to intimate the same at once to the undersigned, from whom further information can be obtained.
JOHN ROGERS, Secretary.

SENIOR, JUNIOR, and CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS, November 2.—Examinations under the Board of Education. Students prepared for the above and matriculation by a competent teacher. University, care of Mr. Maddock, bookseller, George-street.

PURE-BRED SETTER PUPS for SALE. 245, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, splendid MAGIC LANTERN, nearly new, and Pictures, cheap. H. Marston, 63, York-st.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

D. S. SMITH.—Please call immediately, at Mrs. CONNOR'S, Moncur and Piper streets.

IF this should meet the eye of JOSEPH THEOBALD, a Mariner, who sailed from London for Sydney in the ship COLONSAY in August, 1859. He wrote from Sydney in 1860 and has not since been heard of. Any information of the above, whether he is dead or alive, will be thankfully received by his SISTER, at the following address.
S. S. W., Care of Mr. Munnings, Oxford-terrace, Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand.

JOHN SCOTT.—Write to your Brother GEORGE, Brucedale, Peel.

JOHN RUSSELL, son of the late Mr. Charles Russell, late of St. John's Road, Winchester, England, Plumber and Glazier, and twin brother to Charles Russell, jun., will please communicate with CORNELIUS LEGGETT, Winton Cottage, Kiama, New South Wales, as there is property left him at home.

ROSE JOHNSON, please call on Mrs. AITKEN, Ripley Cottage, 341, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst; your old mistress is in town and wishes to see you.

Y. Y. Y.—LETTER and MONEY received all right.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A SERMON will be preached by Mr. BARRINGTON CESAR, in the New Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on SUNDAY EVENING, 16th instant, commencing at 7 o'clock. All are welcome, especially believers in Christ. Subject—"Thy Word is Truth," John, 17 chap. 17 verse.

THE FOUNDATION-STONE of All Saints' Church Ocean-street, Woollahra, will be laid on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., by the Lord BISHOP OF SYDNEY.

NINTH DAILY UNION REVIVAL PRAYER MEETING, THIS DAY, 10 minutes to 1, New Temperance Hall. Sankey's Hymns (Sydney edition) sung. (All booksellers.) Rev. Peter Campbell presides.

AN EVENING UNITED PRAYER MEETING for a Revival of Religion in this land, will be held in the Temperance Hall, THIS (Friday) EVENING commencing at half-past 7 o'clock.
The Rev. Canon STEPHEN, M.A., will preside.
A. W. WEBB, Hon. Sec.

N. S. W. BUSH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—A MEETING will be held in the Temperance Hall on MONDAY EVENING next, 17th instant. Addresses by the Bush Missionaries—Messrs. J. Druce and F. J. Palmer, who will relate incidents of their recent journeys. Tea to commence at 6.45.

WESLEYAN FOREIGN MISSIONS.—On SUNDAY next, August 16th, the Anniversary SERMONS in connection with the above will be preached in York-street Wesleyan Church: in the Morning by the Rev. J. E. MOULTON, at 11; and in the Evening by the Rev. J. H. FLETCHER, at 7. And in Prince-street Wesleyan Church, in the Morning, by the Rev. J. S. AUSTEN, at 11; and in the Evening by the Rev. J. E. MOULTON, at 7. Collections on behalf of this society will be made after each service.
On the following MONDAY EVENING the Missionary MEETING will be held in York-street Church, to commence at 7.30 o'clock. Chair to be taken by W. WILKINS, Esq., and addresses delivered by the Revs. J. H. Fletcher, J. E. Moulton, J. S. Austen, J. B. Watkin, 'Benia' (a native teacher from Tonga), the General Secretary of the Society (Rev. B. Chapman), and the Ministers of the circuit. All friends are specially invited.
H. GORMAN, Hon. Sec.
August 13, 1874.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

G. Ranken. }
D. Wilson. }
RANKEN, WILSON, AND CO.,
Stock, Station, and Commission Agents.
Terry's-chambers, 130, Pitt-street.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
M. J. MURPHY, 249-251, Pitt-street, has admitted This Day, P. F. DALTON, late of 90, King-street, as his PARTNER, and the business henceforth will be carried on under the name and style of
MURPHY and DALTON,
249-251, Pitt-street.
August 1, 1874.
N.B.—There are large shipments of goods to arrive as follows:—
By the Duke of Sutherland
Loch Cree
Great Britain
Abergeldie
Patriarch.
In all over 100 packages, with regular mail parcels.
The extensive alterations to the premises will be completed in a few days. Due notice of opening will be given.
MURPHY and DALTON,
249, 251, Pitt-street.

PYRMONT TIN SMELTING COMPANY.
Works—Pyrmont, Sydney.
This Company is now in full work, and capable of smelting up to 70 tons per week. All orders for smelting will be received by the undersigned, who will take delivery of any parcels of ore at steamers' wharf and deliver when smelted free of all charge for cartage.
M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

WOOL.—The undersigned will make liberal ADVANCES on Wool and other produce consigned to his care for sale or shipment.
A. HINCHCLIFF.
Wool Stores, Circular Quay.
25th July, 1874.

NOTICE.—Messrs. WILSON and DONNELL request all parties indebted to them to PAY THEIR ACCOUNTS on or before the 17th instant, at the office foot of Druitt-street, or to their Collector, otherwise they will be placed in their solicitor's hands for recovery.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
IN INSOLVENCY.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Accounts, with Plan of Distribution, in the undermentioned estates, showing Dividends, as specified, are now filed in the Office of Insolvency, King-street, Sydney, for the inspection of all parties interested; and NOTICE is hereby given, that such accounts and plans will be submitted to the Court for confirmation, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, if not previously objected to.
Dated Sydney, 10th August, A.D. 1874.
WILLIAM MACPHERSON, of Waterloo, near Sydney Licensed Publican, No. 11,887, 13s 10 2-3d per £, and payment in full of preferent debt.
ADOLPHE LEWIN, of Farnham, Stony Creek, Licensed Publican, No. 11,762, 8s 3 4-9d per £ on proved concurrent debts.
THOMAS WRENCH, of Sofala, Boot and Shoemaker and Innkeeper, No. 11,841, 2s 7d per £, payment in full of preferent debt.
FREDERICK WINGRAVE, of Windeyer, Innkeeper, No. 11,748, 2s 4 2-5d per £ on proved concurrent debts.
THOMAS HELSBY, of the Lower Turon, Storekeeper, No. 11,615, a second dividend, 6 1-5d per £.
FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY,
Official Assignee, 171, Pitt-street.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE of ALFRED WILLIAM CRAYMER, of Cowflat, Storekeeper.
TENDERS will be received by me at my Office up to noon on the Twenty-second (22nd) day of August, 1874, for the purchase of Stock-in-trade on the premises, at Cowflat. Stock Lists to be seen on application to me, or Messrs. READ, CROAKER, and CO., Auctioneers, Bathurst, who will show the stock.
JOHN PIPER MACKENZIE,
Official Assignee.
King and Pitt streets, Sydney.
I do not bind myself to accept any tender.

AUSTRALIAN TIN SMELTING CO., Bowman and Chowne streets, Pyrmont, Sydney.
Ore smelted at current rates.
Liberal advances made upon consignments for smelting.
Carriage to and from city free.
Communications to be addressed—
A. S. LOW,
Mort's-buildings, 179, Pitt-street.

INDENTS.—The Undersigned executes Indents for all descriptions of Merchandise with quick dispatch and upon favourable terms. ALFRED PIGOTT, 7, Birchin-lane, London, E.C.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, BURWOOD.
ORGAN-HARMONIUM FUND.
The following Subscriptions are thankfully acknowledged:—

Miss Love	.. £1 1 0	Mr. Coles	.. £3 3 0
Mr. Higgins	.. 5 0 0	Wynne	.. 1 1 0
Allen	.. 3 0 0	Ashlin	.. 2 2 0

Further subscriptions will be received by the Incumbent, or any of the Churchwardens.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF E. POTTS, Chatsworth Island.—A Fifth and Final DIVIDEND of One Shilling and Four and Seventy-six-hundredths Pence (1s 4 76-100d) in the £ is now payable at the Office of Messrs. KEEP and PARSONS, 395, George-street.
J. ISAACS and F. PARSONS, Trustees.

No. 74-54. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 1st August, 1874.

CITIZENS' LIST, 1874-75.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Lists of the Citizens in the undermentioned Wards of the city for 1874-75 are now open for inspection at this office and at the several places hereundermentioned, and will so remain until the 15th instant, in order that parties may give notice to the undersigned of their intention to claim to have their names inserted on, or to object to, the insertion of any names already placed on the said List, viz.:—
GIPPS' WARD.—Watch-house, Cumberland-street.
BOURKE WARD.—Clark's Rooms, No. 51, Elizabeth-street.
BRISBANE WARD.—Town Hall, York-street.
MACQUARIE WARD.—Temperance Hall, Pitt-street.
COOK WARD.—Crown-street Reservoir.
FITZROY WARD.—Watch-house, Darlinghurst.
PHILLIP WARD.—Office, Belmore Markets.
DENISON WARD.—Hall's Assembly Rooms, Sussex-street South.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
IN INSOLVENCY.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT, with PLANS OF DISTRIBUTION, showing Dividends as specified hereunder, lie for inspection at the office of the Registrar in Insolvency, and will be confirmed on the twenty-seventh (27th) day of August, 1874, if not opposed.
JOHN PIPER MACKENZIE, Official Assignee.
SAMUEL BENNY SERGEANT, 4649, 1st dividend of 2s 8½d in the £, upon two preferent proofs, after paying one proof for rent in full.
JOHN ARKINS, 4154, 1st dividend of 10s 11½d in the £, on one preferent proof for rent.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Will of DONALD M'DONNELL, late of Manning River, in the colony of New South Wales, Farmer, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to this Honorable Court by DONALD M'DONNELL, the sole executor named in the will of the abovenamed deceased, that Probate of the said will may be granted to him as such executor.
Dated this 13th day of August, 1874.
ELLIS and MAKINSON, Proctors for the said Executor, 89, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c.
To the next of kin of MARY ANNE CORKIN, late of Greenwich Point, North Shore, near Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Widow, deceased.
GREETING:
WHEREAS it hath been represented to us in our Supreme Court of New South Wales, that the said Mary Anne Corkin departed this life on or about the seventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, intestate, having at the time of her death, lands, goods, chattels, credits, and effects, in the said colony; We do, therefore, hereby peremptorily cite you and each of you to appear personally, or by your respective proctors, before our said Court, at the Court-house, in King-street, Sydney, on SATURDAY, the twenty-ninth day of August instant, at the hour of ten of the clock, in the forenoon of the same day, and there to abide, if occasion shall require, during the sitting of the said Court, and then and there to accept or refuse Letters of Administration of all and singular, the lands, goods, chattels, credits, and effects of the said deceased, or to show sufficient cause (if you or either of you have or know any) why the same should not be committed to JOHN TENDER, of Mosman's Bay, near Sydney, aforesaid Quarryman, a creditor of the said deceased.
Witness—the Honorable Sir JAMES MARTIN, Knight, Chief Justice of our said Court at Sydney, the thirteenth day of August, A.D. 1874.
D. B. HUTCHINSON (L.S.), Prothonotary.
STEPHEN and STEPHEN, Proctors for the said John Tender, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES AGENCY.
Received with thanks from
F. H. DANGAR, Esq., cheque for £82.
E. RAMSAY, Collector, 410, George-street.

THE BUSINESS PREMISES, 664, George-street South, and 109, 111, 113, Parramatta-street, will not be opened until Monday, 16th instant, in consequence of the death of my brother's dear wife. J. S. MURRAY.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS.—The situation of Traveller, addressed "Spirits," is filled.

BUSINESS CARDS.

AUTHORITIES to select Mineral Lands bought or sold. J. B. NORTH, 139, Pitt-street.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. Johnson and Carroll (late S. Lewis), Hunter-st.

ARTIFICIAL Teeth in perfection, and painless dental operations. Gustavus Gabriel, 20, Wynyard-square.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH unequalled, from 4s 6d per tooth. TEETH EXTRACTED with care and skill, 1s. TEETH STOPPED with silver, everlasting, 1s. C. Edwards, people's dentist, 235, George-st., opp. Bridge-st.

CORNS, Bunions, and Defective Nails cured by Mr. ALEXANDER, Surgeon-chiropodist, 410, Geo.-st.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. EMANUEL and his SON, Mr. A. EMANUEL, Jun., Dentists (dental diploma, 1826), No. 178, Pitt-street, opposite Punch's Hotel. N.B.—One place of business.

ESTABLISHED 1860.—Mr. M. EMANUEL, Practical Dentist. Artificial Teeth, latest invention, 10s a tooth. Teeth Stopped and Extracted, 5s and 2s 6d. NOTE the ADDRESS—24, Wynyard-square.

H. W. LOVEDAY, Pianoforte Tuner, &c., from Broadwood's, 383, George-st., Maddock's Library.

J. LAWLER, BEDDING MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER OF IRON BEDSTEADS, CURLED HORSEHAIR, &c., &c. 517, George-street.

LAND TITLES AGENCY.—GEORGE BISHOP, Surveyor, and first-class Auction Draftsman, late of the Land Titles Office, facilitates all kinds of business under the Real Property Act. 183, Pitt-street.

M'COY, BROTHERS, Wholesale and Retail Boot Manufacturers, 561, George-street.

MR. J. J. LACHAUME, Surgeon-dentist, 2, Wynyard-square, first floor, is in attendance.

MR. J. SPENCER, Dentist, 8, Wynyard-square.—Awarded the N. S. W. Exhibition Medals five years successively, for proficiency in Mechanical Dentistry. Also THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION MEDAL for 1873. Painless extraction by aid of NITROUS-OXIDE GAS.

PLANS, TRACINGS, SPECIFICATIONS, &c. E. HUGHES, C.E., Architect, 11, Regent-street.

THOMAS JAMES THOMPSON, Stock and Share Broker, Moore's-chambers, 163, Pitt-street (late Lloyd's-chambers, George-street).

YATES'S PHOTOS., 5s per dozen. 433, George-street, next White Horse Hotel.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

PORTRAIT of Signora MAGI, as "Arsace," in "Semiramide." CLARKE, 317, George-street.

NEW MUSIC.—The Bold Gensd'armes, Fantasia by Luscombe Searell. CLARKE, 317, George-street.

REV. P. CAMPBELL'S edition Moody and Sankey's new Hymns and spiritual songs. All booksellers.

CRISPINO WALTZES, 2nd edition, now ready, price 3s. CRISPINO Waltzes, 2nd edition, now ready, price 3s. ELVY and CO., 321, George-street.

EDWARDS, DUNLOP, and CO., Paper Merchants, Wholesale Stationers, 144, Pitt-street, Sydney.

COWAN and COMPANY, Paper Makers and Wholesale Stationers, 12, Barrack-street, Sydney.

DIMELOW'S Book-keeping for Self-tuition, single entry. Sales Book, 1s. Ferguson, George-street.

SCHOOL and College BOOKS, on SALE at ENGLISH PRICES. J. J. MOORE, George-st.

MIDDLEMARCH, by George Eliot, 8s 6d, posted 9s 9d. W. MADDOCK, 383, George-st., Sydney.

VISITORS' GUIDE TO SYDNEY, with plan, cloth, 3s 6d. WILLIAM MADDOCK, 383, George-st.

HORTICULTURE AND FARMING.

BONE DUST, BONE DUST, of the finest and purest quality, on SALE, by
HENRY BELL,
315, Pitt-street.

TO ORANGE GROWERS, MARKET GARDENERS, and others.—Animal MANURE for SALE, very cheap. Apply at once to W. P. MANNING, at W. W. Billyard's, 32, Hunter-street, Sydney.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE SYDNEY MAIL
and
NEW SOUTH WALES ADVERTISER,
SATURDAY, 15th August,
CONTAINS:—

General Information—Visitors' Guide—Postal Arrangements and Charges—Club and Dray Fares
The Land
Experiments made with various Manures
On Silk Culture
Cattle Judging
Agricultural Machinery
Breeders' Facts
The Late Mudgee Show—Cattle
Treatment for Pleuro-pneumonia
The Vine—Evidence on the Growth and Diseases
Apparatus for Sulphuring Vines
Fibre-cleaning Machine
Patent Calf Feeder
Correspondence—Cattle Judging—Practical Sericulture—Judging at our Stock Exhibitions
The Weather and Crops
Agricultural Items
Mechanical Appliances
The Transit of Venus Expedition
Natural History
Australian Zoology
Tasmanian Pisciculture
Fine Arts
Mining Record
Mining Board Proceedings
Mining Correspondence—Gulgong and Home Rule, Hill End, Billabong Gold-field
Weekly Return of Gold, &c.
A strange Suicide at Liverpool
An Awful Story
Sporting and the Field
Racing Chronicle
Turf Talk
Hawkesbury Anticipations, by Nemo
Entries for Coming Events
Coursing in Victoria
Aquatics
Musical Notes
The Defence Force
The Chess-Player
Football Notes
Cricket
Polo
Law
Supreme Court
Insolvency Court
Central Criminal Court
Metropolitan Quarter Sessions
Suppression of Disease in Stock
Editorials
Latest Intelligence
The Week
Telegraphic by Cable and Overland
Local and Intercolonial Telegrams
Political
By the Way
Brougham Creek
Commercial
Miscellaneous
High and Low Church
Shipping Gazette
Meteorological Observations
The Comet
The Government Gazette
The Political Profession
Scientific and Useful
Seamen's Orphan Home
Tales
Ninety-Three, a Tale by Victor Hugo
Jessie Trim, by Farjeon
Poetry—Captain Charteris—The Favourite Child
The Ladies' Column
Thrift in Dress Materials
Domestic Economy
Light Reading
Chinese and English Poetry
The Pebble-stone Cure
Sydney Ragged School—Report
Cruelty to Animals—Prize Essay.

Illustrations.

The Duke of Edinburgh laying the first Stone of the Seamen's Orphan Home, at Portsmouth
Mechanical Appliances—Improved French Braces—Combined Lounge and Bath Tub—Model Drilling Machine—The Ribbon Post
Apparatus for Sulphuring Vines
Patent Calf Feeder

PRICE FOURPENCE.

BROKEN ON THE WHEEL; or, Fiat(in)justitia—CARTOON—SYDNEY PUNCH.

ULLADULLL-AKD—"Oh, Scissors!"—OUR COLONIAL BAR, No. IX.—Parkins & Larkins—ACROSTIC.

SULKY IS AS SULKY DOES—Victoria Theatre—SABBATH-BREAKING EXTRAORDINARY.

HISTORIC BALLADS of Australia, VI.—Mistaken Identity—Hobby Horses, &c. Sydney Punch.

PROTESTANT STANDARD.—The Council of Education—Popish offer at Newcastle—The BOMBALA TIMES—Orangeism in the West—PARISH MAGAZINE, Maitland—Popery at Windsor. Agents and 377, Pitt-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, small Diamond BROOCH, with velvet attached. Reward. FRED. G. MONRO, Commercial Bank.

LOST, Bull Terrier PUP, white spot on neck, ears badly cut. Reward, 15, Domain-terrace.

LOST, on Thursday, between Newtown, Redfern, and Surry Hills, a Cameo. Reward, 373, Crown-street.

LOST, on Wednesday last, SOCKET of Buggy Lamp. Reward. Mr. FERRIS, Telegraph Office.

LOST, Gold CHAIN, with pencil attached, on Wednesday evening, between Surrey-street, Darlinghurst, and Victoria Theatre. 10s reward on delivery at 6, Glenwood-terrace, Surrey-street.

LOST, on Moore Park, a Scarf RING, formed of a crystal, with the monogram H. R. in letters of blue and red enamel. Anyone bringing the same to the messenger at Government House will be handsomely rewarded.

LOST, CHEQUE on City Bank, by E. and W. Fieldhouse, dated 10th instant, for £15; CHEQUE by John Hurley, Esq., dated 1st instant, on Commercial Bank, £9 9s, both in my favour. Payment stopped.
E. H. WOODHOUSE.
Mount Gilead, Campbelltown.

STOLEN, about the 9th June last, from the Free Public Library, Sydney, DE QUINCEY'S CONFESSIONS OF AN ENGLISH OPIUM-EATER, thin 12mo., London, 1853, half brown calf, paper sides, bears the Australian Library stamp.

THE BOY who picked up the COCKATOO, on the 5th instant, at the corner of Liverpool and Macquarie streets, had better return it to Fruit Shop, Lyons-terrace.

THE PERSON seen picking up a SCARLET CAPE in Lower Fort-street on Sunday evening, will please return it to J. DEVLIN, No. 1, Lower Fort-street. Reward.

REWARD.—LOST, a Black and Tan Terrier SLUT, wiry hair; name of "Cape" on collar. Apply 3, Rialto-terrace, Upper William-street.

WHITE and Black Colley SLUT found at Stewart's, 260½, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's.

FOUND, on our premises on Monday, a Kangaroo SLUT. Owner can have it by paying expenses. If not claimed in fourteen days will be sold. Apply JOHN COOK, 56, Druitt-street.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

7 COMPANY.—SHOOTING for Lieutenant Fisher's Prize, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

S. S. V. R.—Major's Parade, SATURDAY, at Hyde Park, 3 p.m. sharp. J. B. HILLIER, Captain.

NO. 1 HIGHLANDERS.—Major's PARADE, Saturday next. Fall in at Court-house, 3 p.m. Undress.

NAVAL BRIGADE RIFLE CLUB.—PRACTICE, at Paddington, on SATURDAY next, at 2.30 p.m. sharp.
VICTOR COHEN, Sub.-Lieut., Hon. Sec.

HIGHEST CASH price given for Volunteer Land Orders. FAHEY and CO., Bridge-street.

LAND ORDERS bought, sold, or advanced upon. JOHNSON, 183, Pitt-street.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDER purchased by T. J. THOMPSON, Moore's-chambers, 163, Pitt-street.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS bought or sold at current rates. J. B. NORTH, 139, Pitt-street.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS bought and sold. BOWDEN, MILLS, and GORDON, 154, Pitt-st.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—BRANCHES of the Bank are now open at COOMA, BOMBALA, and YOUNG, in this colony, for the transaction of all usual banking business.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Sydney, 15th July, 1874.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARDWOOD FELLOES, 4 x 3, well seasoned, on SALE by F. LASSETTER and CO.

DARLINGHURST.—HOUSE, value £3000, wanted. Henry W. Statham, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

MARRICKVILLE.—HOUSE, value £2000, wanted. Henry W. Statham, Mort's-buildings.

MARRICKVILLE, Enmore, or S. Kingston.—Wanted to purchase first-class Family Residence. Ramsay.

HOUSE or COTTAGE, wanted to purchase.—Hall, rooms and kitchen; freehold or leasehold. Terms, &c., to Eveline, HERALD Office.

PHOTOGRAPHIC Business, or Gallery only, wanted, Sydney or country. Photo., Mr. Quick, E. Maitland.

WANTED, Publican's LICENSE. Apply personally, office, Kiss's, Pitt-street, between 11 and 12 to-day.

WANTED, empty WINE BOTTLES. 88, Clarence-street.

WANTED to SELL, a STEAM-ENGINE, 9-h. new: very cheap. Ellis, engineer, Greek-st., Gle

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Thursday, August 13.

Sittings for Trial of Causes.

Banco Court.

Before Sir James Martin, Chief Justice, and a jury of four.

BYERS V. SEMPILL, OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

This was an action of trover for the recovery of certain store-goods, or the value of the same, claimed by Mr. R. H. Sempill, as the official assignee in the insolvent estate of Mr. W. H. Bryan. The declaration charged the defendant with the conversion of the goods. The defendant pleaded that the goods were not the property of plaintiff.

Mr. Henry Stephen and Mr. Cecil Stephen, instructed by Messrs. Stephen and Stephen, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Healy, instructed by Messrs. Allen, Bowden, and Allen, for the defendant.

Jury: Mr. William Bernard Walford, of 29, William-street North, Sydney; Mr. Thomas Benjamin Walker, of Waverley; Mr. Joshua Richmond Young, of Glebe Road, Glebe; and Mr. John Yard, of Macquarie-street South, Sydney.

The plaintiff (Mr. John Byers) is a wine and spirit merchant, of Bathurst, and he held a bill of sale from Mr. Bryan, who carried on a drapery and grocery store in the same town. Bryan had borrowed £100 from Byers, and the document was given in security for repayment of the advance; such repayment having to be made "upon demand." On the 3rd October, 1873, about two months after the bill of sale was given, Bryan's landlord put a bailiff in possession of the premises, and upon ascertaining this, plaintiff made written demand for repayment of his money. It was then arranged that the same bailiff should hold possession for both Byers and the landlord; the store was locked up and the keys taken away. On the 9th October Bryan sequestrated his estate. In the meantime, however, the goods had been put in the hands of Mr. Oakes, an auctioneer, for sale, and upon the appointed day the bellman was sent round to call the citizens together. However, just before the sale commenced, Oakes received a telegram from Mr. Sempill directing the matter to be stopped. He announced the receipt of this to the parties interested, and thus put an end to the proceedings for the time. Subsequently the goods were sold by another auctioneer. These were the simple facts of the case. A point of law was taken whether the bill of sale had been duly registered; the counterpart filed not having the mortgagor's signature inserted or copied. His Honor held that such an informality would not operate as a cancellation. There was no evidence for the defence.

The jury without leaving the box found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £100.

Jury Court.

Before Mr. Justice Faucett and a jury of four.

KELLY V. THE CITY BANK.

The trial of this case was resumed, and had not terminated at the rising of the Court.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

Thursday.

Before his Honor Mr. Justice Cheeke.

Mr. W. J. Foster prosecuted for the Crown.

STEALING.

Sarah Russell was indicted for that she, at Forest Lodge, on the 3rd of July last, did steal sundry articles of clothing, the property of Albert Roberts.

It appeared that a Mrs. Emma Roberts (wife of Albert Roberts) had been living at a cottage in Forest Lodge, adjacent to a dancing-room, kept by Mrs. Roberts, towards the close of last June; and further, that the prisoner was one of the females who frequented that dancing school, or Casino. On the 1st of July last Mrs. Roberts left her cottage and was away, as it would seem, for a few days. When she went away she left Sarah Russell in the dancing-room, but the adjacent cottage was carefully locked up. Russell made inquiries of Mrs. Roberts—before Mrs. Roberts went—as to whether she slept at the cottage, and if she did not, whether anybody else did? The prisoner had thus ascertained from Mrs. Roberts that no one would be sleeping in the cottage. Mrs. Roberts went away from the place on the 1st of July, and returned on the 3rd of that month. She found that her cottage had been broken into, and that a large number of garments belonging to her had been stolen. A search warrant was procured, and several of the things so stolen from Mrs. Roberts were found in prisoner's box, prisoner then being in custody on some other charge. Prisoner was found to be actually wearing one of the chemises belonging to Mrs. Roberts—stolen from the cottage in her occupation at Forest Lodge. Prisoner at that time (in the watch-house), offered no explanation whatever as to this significant fact; but her defence before the Court was that Emma Roberts had sold all this clothing to her for £1 5s.

Verdict: Guilty.

Remanded for sentence.

MANSLAUGHTER.

John Cox and Augustus Kimberley (two young men) were indicted for having, at Sydney, on the 13th of June last, been guilty of manslaughter, in the killing and slaying of one Joseph Bland.

The prisoners, who pleaded not guilty, were defended by Mr. Windeyer, instructed by Mr. Driver and Mr. Carroll, attorneys for the accused.

From the evidence taken in this case it appeared that Cox and Kimberley, on the day mentioned in the indictment, were driving wood carts in George-street South, near its junction with Parramatta-street. They both turned up Terminus-street (a narrow street between the Railway Bridge and the bank), both going at a smart pace. In Terminus-street Cox, who was the foremost, whipped his horse into a fast canter, and Kimberley immediately did the same; the evidence for the Crown going to show that it became a sort of race between the two drays, each man urging his horse. Whilst Cox's dray was going at a smart pace a lad named Joseph Bland got down at the back; and as the dray was going fast at the time the boy fell forward on his face as soon as his feet touched the ground. When he thus fell, the second dray, driven by Kimberley, passed right over him, and inflicted on him a mortal injury. The poor boy's father witnessed this sad event, his attention being drawn to the spot by the noise, he supposing that the horse had run away. The father took up the body of his child (aged 12 years) and carried him into his house, which was just by. The boy died immediately from the hurt received. The case was sustained for the Crown by the evidence of Matthew Bland (the father of the boy), Mrs. S. A. Clemesha, and William Baling, who all witnessed the unhappy mischance. The medical evidence of Dr. William Grey showed that the boy had died from a rupture of the aorta, one of the large blood-vessels of the heart. There was not much mark of the mortal injury externally.

The counsel for the prisoners contended that the facts of the case were not such as to warrant the supposition that there had been any criminal negligence. There might have been some slight negligence, no doubt; but not what could be considered a culpable one. In support of his view, Mr. Windeyer cited the case of Regina v. Birchall, in 4 Forster and Finlayson's Reports. He also urged that Cox was clearly not responsible for the boy Bland having so suddenly dropped off the back of his dray. The cause of death of Joseph Bland was, he contended, obviously very remote from the presumed racing of these two wood-carts, driven by the two prisoners. There was not the slightest evidence to show that Cox knew either that the deceased was on his dray, or that he had, so suddenly, got off it.

His Honor summed up, and explained the exact state of the law as regarded the facts in evidence before the jury.

The jury retired to deliberate, and on their reappearance in Court, returned a verdict of "guilty" against both prisoners, but with a strong recommendation to mercy.

Sentence: Each prisoner to be imprisoned in Darlinghurst gaol for seven days.

STEALING.

Frederick John Fleming and Henry Walding were indicted for that they, at Sydney, on the 14th June last, did steal 140 pairs of boot uppers, the property of Davenport and Company. There was a second count for feloniously receiving the same.

It appeared that on the day mentioned in the indictment, 140 boot uppers were stolen from Messrs. Wright, Davenport, and Company, of Sydney; and that the following day, the prisoner Fleming was seen by a policeman carrying a box, which, on its being examined, proved to be a case containing the stolen boot uppers aforesaid. Being asked where he got them, the prisoner Fleming said that he had got them from the man walking after him at a short distance, who proved to be the prisoner Walding. Walding, however, denied all knowledge of the goods, and was taken in charge as well as Fleming. There was also evidence to show that Fleming had, on the day before, attempted to sell the boot uppers, and that he had then referred to Walding—at that time also near—as to the conditions of sale.

The prisoner Walding was defended by Mr. Windeyer, instructed by Mr. Robert Forster.

Verdict: Frederick John Fleming, guilty; Henry Walding, not guilty.

The prisoner Walding was discharged.

Sentence: The prisoner Fleming was sentenced to be imprisoned in Darlinghurst gaol, with hard labour, for eighteen months.

MURDER.

Johnston's Billy, an aboriginal, was indicted for having, at Wingham, on the 6th of last June, murdered one Williamo, another aboriginal. With the abovenamed Johnston's Billy, Billy Barlow, and Ogle-eyed Jackey (two other blacks) were arraigned as accessories to the above alleged murder, after the fact.

Prisoners, who pleaded not guilty, were defended by Mr. G. Milner Stephen, retained by the Crown.

The facts of this case appeared to be as follows:—On the 6th of June, a number of aboriginal blacks (amongst whom was the one named "Williamo"), were assembled in the township of Wingham, on the Manning, and were drinking together. As "Williamo" was drinking spirits from a bottle, a black named "Johnston's Billy" struck him on the head with a tomahawk, and inflicted what appears to have been a mortal wound. The body of the man so struck was carried away by two other blacks named "Billy Barlow" and "Ogle-eyed Jackey," and by them pitched over a cliff near the ferry, where the body of the unfortunate man was afterwards found by the police. Constable Emerson, stationed at Wingham, seeing blood at the spot where the tragedy took place, very properly made it his business to make strict inquiry into the matter; and having found the body, he communicated with constable Owen Shanahan, by whom the prisoners were eventually arrested on the charge of murder—Johnston's Billy as the principal, and the two other prisoners as accessories. All the three prisoners confessed to circumstances of the case and freely admitted the respective share taken in the killing, and in the subsequent disposal of the body. Johnston's Billy stated that he had had to kill "Williamo," because "Williamo" had, on some previous occasion, killed his (Johnston's Billy's) brother—saying that if he had not killed Williamo, the blacks would have killed him. Johnston's Billy appeared in the dock, suffering from the effects of a gun-shot wound in the left thigh, having been so wounded—as it incidentally appeared—by a black man, not before the Court, "for some old grudge." The evidence for the Crown rested almost entirely on the admissions made by each of the prisoners, to the two policemen, and to Mr. Johnston, a resident at Wingham. According to the evidence of constable Owen Shanahan, the skull of the deceased black must have been struck twice with the tomahawk, exhibited in Court (found on Ogle-eyed Jackey) to produce the fracture he saw. Johnston's Billy admitted to the constable that he had struck Williamo, but said that he had not killed him, although he did say that he had killed him (when he was questioned at the blacks' camp), because he was then afraid of his countrymen. He had positively refused to help to pitch him over the rock; that was done by Billy Barlow and Ogle-eyed Jackey alone. The admissions of Billy Barlow and Ogle-eyed Jackey only went to the extent of proving that they had pitched the unfortunate man over the rock after he was dead to avoid any trouble with the police.

For the defence, Mr. Stephen ably argued that the man Williamo had not been killed by Johnston's Billy at all, but by the throwing over the cliff. This, "Billy Barlow" and "Ogle-eyed Jackey" were clearly *not* indicted for, but were placed on their trial for being accessory to a murder which Johnston's Billy did not commit.

The jury retired to deliberate, and, on their reappearance in Court at half-past 5 o'clock, returned a verdict of not guilty.

The prisoners were discharged.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

Thursday.

Before his Honor Mr. District Court Judge Wilkinson.

CRIPPS V. HASLAM.

In this case plaintiff claimed £2 11s. for the hire and loss of a dozen spoons, £1 6s. was claimed for the lending of the spoons, and £1 5s. for their loss. Defendant said the spoons were not worth more than 10s., and urged that plaintiff could not claim for both hire and the value. Verdict for £1.

RICHARDS V. PEATE.

This was an action brought by plaintiff, a cabman, to recover £2 2s. 6d. for damage done to his cab by the negligence of defendant. Plaintiff swore that, on the 1st of June, he was in Bridge-street with his cab, when a runaway cart came into collision with the cab, and he had to have it repaired at Wayman's, at a cost of £2 2s. 6d. He stated that Mr. Peate, the owner of the cart, offered to have the damage repaired, but did not do so. The defendant stated that when the accident happened he told plaintiff to take the cab to have it repaired at Harcourt's. The plaintiff declined to do so, and said he would put it "in dock." At the suggestion of people in the crowd, who said there was no injury done to the cab, he then told plaintiff he would not pay him anything. Verdict for plaintiff, £1 11s.

HOINS V. KEOGH.

This was an action to recover £10, being the balance of payment for a horse purchase by the defendant. The plaintiff swore that the defendant bought a horse from him for £20, paying £10, and agreeing to pay £10 afterwards, but he declined to do so. Defendant said that he bought the horse on the guarantee that it was a good puller, but that on the first day he used it it jibbed, and it did not work well. Plaintiff denied that there was any such guarantee. Judgment for plaintiff. Mr. Merriman appeared for the defendant.

JEFFERY V. GUEST.

Plaintiff sued to recover £3 for work and labour done as a builder. He stated that the defendant, who had the contract for certain work to a house, let a portion of the work to him, and he performed it. Defendant stated that he gave the order to the plaintiff for Mr. Rundle, the owner of the house on which the work was done, and that he had an amount deducted from his own account, he supposed, for work for which plaintiff claimed. It appeared that the work was done four years ago; but plaintiff said that he did not make his claim before because defendant was away in England. Verdict for the amount claimed.

VAUGHAN V. KELLY.

Plaintiff claimed £4 7s. as commission for the sale of a piece of land. Defendant swore that he sold the land himself, although it appeared there had been some negotiation for sale with the plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff.

HALL V. KIRBY.

This was an action to recover a call of 1s. 6d. per share, amounting to £5 5s., in the British Lion Gold Mining Company (limited). Mr. Pilcher, instructed by Mr. Oliver, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. Driver for the defendant. Reuben Hall, manager of the company, produced the deed of settlement. On the 23rd February last, the ninth call of the company, of 1s. 6d. per share, was made by the directors in accordance with minute produced. Three days afterwards, a notice of this said call was posted by him to defendant. Defendant held seventy shares in the company. The call had not been paid by him. On cross-examination witness stated that the company's land had been sold since the call, by the Sheriff, and realized £20. There was a resolution passed at the half yearly meeting of shareholders, that the company should be wound up as speedily as possible. There was no resolution passed at that meeting that no further calls be made, although there was a discussion on the subject. There had been no meeting since. On re-examination witness stated that this call was made to defray the debts of the company; if it were paid it would be sufficient to pay all expenses except his own, incurred as manager. For the defence, Messrs. Clarke and Miller swore that at the third half-yearly meeting of shareholders it was decided, by resolution, that no further liability should be incurred, and that the company should be wound up. Mr. Hall, on being recalled, said that no further liabilities had been incurred. Mr. James Vickery said that he was chairman of the third half-yearly meeting of shareholders; that no resolution was passed at that meeting to the effect that no further liabilities should be incurred, or calls made, and that the defendant owed some previous calls. It appeared from further evidence that the defendant was being sued with others so as to equalize the payments of shareholders in winding up the company. His Honor gave judgment for the amount claimed.

The result of this case decided four others, in which the defendants were named Clarke, Jones, James and another, and Miller. In two other cases against Messrs. Lewis and Maloney, the plaintiff accepted a nonsuit through inability to prove the execution of the deed.

Several other cases where the amounts sued for were trifling, and chiefly for goods supplied, and rent, were also dealt with.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

IN RE CHARLES ALEXANDER STEWART.

Insolvent was called upon to show cause why an attachment should not issue for disobedience of an order for the payment of £4 a month. Mr. Cohen appeared on behalf of official assignee, and Mr. Trickett (of the firm of Pigott and Trickett) for insolvent. Mr. Trickett stated that his client was prepared to agree to the issue of attachment, to lie in the office, provided that arrears amounting to £8 were paid, and the original instalments as directed in the order. His Honor granted the attachment, and ordered that it should lie in the office; insolvent to pay arrears and taxed costs of application, and all future instalments as provided in order.

IN THE ESTATE OF JOHN HIBBERD THE YOUNGER.

This was a meeting for confirmation of plan of distribution. On the application of Mr. Sempill, the plan was withdrawn.

IN THE ESTATE OF JOHN C. S. HEGARTY.

This was an adjourned second meeting from the 10th instant. Mr. S. C. Brown appeared for the official assignee, and Mr. Sly for insolvent. One debt was proved, and insolvent gave the following evidence in answer to Mr. Brown:—I have filed an account for twelve months which I balanced to 3s. 9d; leaving out the deficiency upon my old debts in Queensland, my debts amount to about £1200; I could not venture to state the amount of my losses twelve months prior to my sequestration, but could do so if I had time; some of my bills were dishonoured during the twelve months, but the greater number were renewed; I do not recollect receiving money from my creditors to pay my bills; prior to the receipt of the letter from my attorney in Ireland I knew that my liabilities were more than I could meet, unless times mended; I had not as much stock in hand when I received the letter as would meet my liabilities; my only hope of meeting my engagements after I received the letter was that I should sell my stock at more than the average market value; four months after that I continued selling stock at sometimes more and sometimes less than the cost price, in order to meet engagements and current expenses; in March I called upon Mr. F. Byrnes at Bega, and told him how I stood; he told Mr. Rawlinson that if he could arrange with the creditors in Sydney for 4s. or 5s. in the pound he would endorse it; I do not think my affairs as submitted to Byrnes at that time would have shown that amount in the pound; Mr. Byrnes stated that 3s. would be quite as much as the estate would be worth; Mr. Byrnes took down a rough statement of my assets and liabilities, and I told him that I would rather pay more than the estate was worth, and obtain assistance from my wife's relations; I think the statements in my accounts of the amounts received for goods from April to June are mainly correct; I went on selling after March, when I knew the estate was worth only 3s. in the pound; I went on selling because I thought Mr. Rawlinson would effect a settlement of 4s. or 5s. in the pound, and also because I hoped to get assistance from my friends; my receipts from April 7 to the end of the account handed to me amount to £142; I notice in the account that I have not credited any receipts from the 9th February to April 7; I believe I received very little money, if any, between those dates, for I was cooped up in Eden by floods; I do not think I received any money, but I would not like to swear it; I do not know what money I then had in hand; taking my payments from the 1st of March to the time of my sequestration, I have no doubt I paid away £261; at present I cannot explain the difference between £261 paid away and the £142 received, but I do not believe that I had £100 in hand; I cannot give any explanation of the discrepancy at present; I will not swear that the £100 discrepancy was not the proceeds of sales during the two months between February and April; the item of £30 was money sent to Mrs. Hegarty about the 13th February for family expenses; between that time and the 7th April I will not swear I did not sell goods; about the 13th February I was camped at Candelo; sometimes I might have made sales extending over a week, and entered them all on one day; looking at my diary does not refresh my memory, but I believe there was a great deal of flood at the time; the amount I have received from the English legacy is about £340; in February I did not know what I was going to receive from the legacy; I see the cheque dated 6th February, 1874, for £60, in favour of Ross Morgan; that cheque was dishonoured, although I tried to get funds to meet it by sales of goods; the weather was so bad that I could not effect sales; I do not remember paying anything on that cheque since, but I have paid two amounts of £50 each to Prince, Ogg, and Co., one on March 5th and one on March 23rd; my explanation is that all the cheques were post-dated, and if Ross Morgan's cheque had come in at the same time as the others it might have been paid; except by sending Mr. Rawlinson to Sydney when I found I could only pay 3s. in the pound, I made no other attempt to arrange with my creditors; I see on the back of Ross Morgan's cheque the words, "To be kept till the 24th," and I have no doubt I asked them to do so; it appears that I had no funds to meet it on the 24th; I see by my bank-book that since the 23rd February £72 had been deposited, and I do not know why Ross Morgan's cheque was not paid; I swear I did not give the bank any instructions in the matter; the amount of £100, deposited in the bank on the 18th February, is made up by sales; that £100 was not sent to me by Mr. Prince; none of my books except the bank pass-book contains the entry of £100 paid on the 18th February; in October I drew £100 out of the bank and to the best of my belief I paid it away to my creditors; I cannot now give an account of how the amount was expended, but I will try to find out; I received a letter from the gentleman who acted as my attorney in Ireland, but I have lost it; that letter did not inform me that nothing more could be received from the legacy, nor did I receive any intimation to that effect from him; the amount of £75 on the 3rd February was drawn from Bega to go to Bombala to pay debts.

By Mr. Sly: At the time I contracted the debts which are still due by me I had reasonable expectations of being able to pay them from the money I expected from Ireland and from the conduct of my business; I got a verdict in the Chancery suit, and expected to receive £2000 besides the money I had already obtained; on February 9, my sales at the Brown Mountain amounted to £45; looking at my book, written up since my insolvency, I find that the proceeds of the sales at Candelo were £55; these amounts might be the £100 I paid into the bank on the 18th February.

By the Commissioner: I will not undertake to swear that the cheques amounting to £30 which I sent to my wife appear in my accounts at all.

By Mr. Sly: I sold goods at Candelo on the 13th February; the £100 entered in my accounts are the two sums of £45 and £55, and I have no doubt that the sum of £100 entered in my bank book on the 18th February is made up from the same amounts; I cannot tell when Mr. Ross Morgan's cheque for £60, which was dishonoured, was presented at the bank, but it might have been after March the 5th, when Prince Ogg's cheque was paid; I have kept back nothing from my creditors, but have given up everything to them.

By Mr. Brown: I have sworn that I lost the letter accompanying the account from my attorney in Ireland; I see by the impression on the back of the account that there was a letter on the other leaf, which has been torn off; I will not undertake to swear that the following words were not contained in that letter:—"I have not been able to recover anything from your relatives, as I wrote you before." I did not know until I received that letter that no money was coming to me.

The meeting terminated.

ESTATES IN ARREAR.

In several estates in arrear, further adjournments were granted on the application of the respective assignees.

SCHEDULE FILED.

John Parker, of Parramatta, fruit grower, out of business. Liabilities, £1499 15s. 10d. Assets, £16 19s. 9d.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, August 14, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Theodore John Francis Ansell, first and only meeting; William Shepheard Hart, second meeting; Michael Brennan, first and only meeting; the Warri Alluvial Gold Mining Co. (limited and Act 11 Victoria, No. 19, first meeting; Edward Law, special for proof of debt; George Crook, first meeting; William Perkins, special, for proof of debt.

Tuesday, August 18, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: John Lawless, first and only meeting, at Cooma.

Wednesday, August 19, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: William Monteith, third meeting; Louis Cohen, third meeting; Edmund Starr, special, for proof of debt; Robert Hamilton Sempill, adjourned second from the 3rd instant; William Henry Irving, first meeting; Frederick Ives, adjourned single from the 5th instant; Alfred William Crasmer, first meeting.

Wednesday, August 19, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: John Quince, second meeting, at Goulburn.

Friday, August 21, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: The Warri Alluvial Gold Mining Company (limited) and Act 11 Vict., No. 19, second meeting; George Crook, second meeting; the Star of the West Gold Mining Company (limited) adjourned single from the 7th instant; the Strahbill Gold Mining Company (limited), adjourned single from the 7th instant; Samuel Parry, adjourned special, for proof of debts, from the 7th instant; William M'Cook, first meeting.

Friday, August 21, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Charles Smith, second meeting, at Bathurst.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, August 18, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Mark Hodges, Patrick M'Namara, James Ritchie, and George Doherty, and in their separate estates, Donald Lamont, Edward Ireland, John Shaw, Martin Bartley, Charles Rout.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Thompson, Penfold, Waugh, Smithers, Lester, Cowper, Marsh, Goold, and Smart.

Six persons were fined for drunkenness; and Mary Ann Moore, convicted of being an habitual drunkard, was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

John Cox, was found guilty of having unlawfully and without lawful excuse absented himself from the indented service of Thomas O. Dadswell, and was sentenced to three days' solitary confinement in Darlinghurst gaol.

Mary Rooney, charged with having stolen a bottle of brandy, of the value of 4s. 6d., the property of Azariah Cook, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

George Kelly, a man of about 50, was charged with having committed an indecent assault on a little girl. Constable Payne deposed that about noon yesterday, in Hyde Park, he saw the prisoner take a child by the hand and lead her away to a seat, followed by a number of children; prisoner sat down and took the child on his knee, and in consequence of what he (Payne) observed, he took him into custody. The magistrates, after hearing the evidence of the child, who is only 10 years old, found the prisoner guilty of a common assault, and sentenced him to pay a penalty of £5 or to be imprisoned two months.

Thomas Wyatt, of about 6 years of age, was brought before the Bench by constable Bradwell to be dealt with under the Act for the relief of destitute children, having taken him out of a house of ill-fame. His mother is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, and his father is said to be somewhere in Victoria. Mr. Penfold said that it would be a very cruel thing to send such a child as this on board the Vernon, being rather a subject for the Benevolent Asylum or the institution at Randwick. Bradwell said that they would not receive the boy into the Benevolent Asylum at once without an order from the Colonial Secretary, while in the ordinary course it would require a period of several days to procure his admission, and in the meantime the police had no means of providing for him. The Bench remanded the boy until Thursday next in order that in the meantime arrangements may be made for his reception into one of the asylums.

On the summons paper were forty-two cases, of which one was dismissed, six were postponed, and twelve were withdrawn. In Cusack v. Briley and Donnelly v. Watts affiliation, orders were made by consent of defendants. On the prosecution of inspector Seymour, Hugh Boyd was fined 5s. for neglecting to keep clean his premises, thereby causing a nuisance by an offensive smell; and eleven persons, drivers of vehicles of every grade, were fined 10s. each for not providing themselves with and using lamps after sundown. On the prosecution of inspector Oram, eight drivers of vehicles were fined in sums varying from 5s. to 20s., for breaches of the Transit Commissioners' By-laws.

Inspector Seymour brought under the notice of the Police Magistrate about eight bushels of fish, which he had found exposed for sale in the Eastern Market. Dr. Dansey, having examined the fish, deposed that they, being stinking and rotten, are unfit for human food. The Police Magistrate thereupon made an order for the destruction of the fish.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before Messrs. Oatley, Palmer, Evans, and Solomon.

A number of drunkards were severally fined.

Eliza Spence, for being drunk and disorderly, was fined 20s. She was also charged with using indecent language in Oxford-street, and was further fined in the sum of 40s., with the alternative of one month's imprisonment.

Jane M'Fadden, alias Sarah Lewis alias Mrs. Brown, was charged on warrant with pawning certain material given to her for the purpose of making up shirts for Frederick Brown. The Bench committed the defendant to take her trial.

Summons Sheet.—There were ten cases on the summons sheet. Hugh and Mary Gribben, charged with using indecent language, failed to appear in answer to the summonses served upon them, and the Bench issued warrants for their apprehension. Mrs. Hardy was ordered to pay a fine of 10s., and 5s. 6d. costs of Court, for using insulting language to Jessie Hill. William Hanson, for assaulting James M'Bride, was fined 20s., and 7s. 4d. costs of Court. James Driscoll was fined 10s., and 5s. 6d. costs of Court, for being drunk and disorderly. The other cases were either postponed or dismissed.

Mr. Mark Firth, of Sheffield, has decided to present thirty-six acres of the Page Hall estate as a public park for the recreation of the inhabitants of a thickly populated part of Sheffield. Mr. Firth bought the estate for £25,000. A few years ago he built and endowed almshouses at Sheffield at a cost of £40,000.

Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are now so well-known and so universally used, that it is scarcely necessary to say anything concerning them. We therefore only remark that the same active medicinal principles, viz., Podophyllin and Leptandrin, are still used in their preparation. It being to these two invaluable vegetable resinoids that the wonderful cures of liver and bilious diseases effected by our pills are to be ascribed, and we beg the sick to remember that no other pills contain Podophyllin or Leptandrin, both being exceedingly costly, and not easily obtained in that degree of purity which ensures success in their use.—Adv.

MINING BOARD.

Thursday.

Present: Messrs. Baker, De C. Browne, W. Brown, Burns, Copeland, Griffin, Mongan, Roman, Sweeny, and Thomson.

The Chairman (Mr. H. A. Thomson) took the chair at half-past 10 o'clock.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

DRAINAGE.

Mr. De C. Browne moved the second reading of certain regulations for the drainage of claims and gold-mining leases. He had undertaken the task, knowing it to be a difficult one, in order, if possible, to expedite the business of the Board. The question of drainage had always been a sore point on all the gold-fields, the great difficulty arising from the want of some sound mode of ascertaining the proportion that each claim interested in or benefited by the drainage should be required to pay. Many remedies had been applied, but none had yet been of so successful a character as to be entitled to be considered a specific. He had consulted no less than ten codes of drainage rules, passed at various times in the colonies of Victoria, Queensland, and New South Wales; but had not been able to see his way clear to the adoption of any of them, even in a modified form; by reason of their being complicated in design, and of their involving principles which, when tried, have proved utterly unworkable. On starting then he had commenced by discarding all former regulations, and had confined his attention to carrying out an idea of his own. Looking at the question in a practical common sense way, he could see no difficulty in clearly defining how claims or leases should get rid of their drainage water. He held the opinion that it was an obligation on the owner of a claim either that he should master the difficulties incidental to working his claim, or that he should abandon it. Starting from this point then he would say that if from any cause work which should be performed by the owner of one claim was not done by him, but was forced upon another person, then that person should be remunerated for the saving of labour which he had caused to the first claimholder, of course on his proving that such saving had been effected. Thus, if A had a shaft on a line of reef or other workings deeper than that of adjoining claims, he would thus drain those claims more or less, and should, therefore, be paid for any saving of labour thus caused by his work to those claims. If water were struck in a claim it was the bounden duty of the owners of that claim to bale it, so that labour should not unnecessarily be cast upon adjoining claims; and if these owners did not do so, then any person injuriously affected by their neglect had a prompt remedy by summoning these claimowners before a Warden for a breach of the regulations. It was the duty of the party injured, and of no one else, to do this. If he declined to proceed it would be his own fault, and he must put up with the injury whatever it might be. With regard to the saving effected to claims by the drainage works of an adjacent claim, he considered that arbitration would be the fairest way of obtaining a reliable decision as to the nature and value of such saving, and he had consequently proposed this in place of the present plan of referring the matter to the Warden and assessors. If arbitrators were chosen by the parties to the dispute, men who understood the subject were sure to be selected, whereas assessors were chosen from the roll, and might very probably be men who understood nothing of the subject. Under any circumstances they would not be likely to give a decision so satisfactory as that of men selected for the purpose, as these would be men chosen for their ability to weigh evidence, and to comprehend the difficulties of the question submitted to them. If such a tribunal could not arrive at an equitable decision, no other that he devised would be able to do so. There had been a code of drainage regulations in force in this colony, but it had been altogether ineffectual, and had served no purpose; but the powers of the Board in this matter were so prescribed that, after mature consideration, he had been compelled to fall back upon the primitive plan of making a miner so deal with the water in his own claim as not to allow it to be injurious to any other claim. At the same time, he confessed that he was not at all confident of the plan he proposed, but submitted it to the Board for their consideration in the hope that, by their means, the stumbling-block which had so long existed might be removed.

Mr. Griffin agreed that any regulations for drainage ought to be as few and as simple as possible; and that where the removal of water in one claim benefited other claims, those other claims ought to pay their proportion of the expense of drainage; but he differed with the mover as to the mode of carrying out his object. Drainage on the gold-fields was very fluctuating, as there were cases in which adjoining claims were divided by a bar, and the water in one did not reach the other; so that one claim might be flooded with water whilst the other was quite dry. Owing to the peculiarities in different positions, he would rather see a good deal of discretion given to the Warden and assessors, so as to make the matter a local rather than a general one.

Mr. Baker should support the second reading. The question was naturally a difficult one, and was made more so from the powers of the Board being as prescribed as they were. Whilst he thought the member deserved the thanks of the Board for preparing the regulations, he must at the same time say that there were principles in them that he would wish to see modified. For instance he did not desire that arbitration should be made compulsory. If the disputants chose to go to arbitration let them do so, but they should not be forced into it, if they preferred the decision of the Warden and assessors. His experience of arbitration had shown him that it was neither cheap nor satisfactory, —he submission to arbitration, and the award, must be drawn up by a lawyer, and then these were liable to be contested; so that the Warden and assessors would be the cheaper reference. However let it be left to the men themselves. He also believed that it would be well to allow the Warden to send a case to arbitration if he thought the case were one that required it, and he would even go farther, and allow the Warden himself to appoint the arbitrators. He thought these changes would make the regulations acceptable; and in order to save expense he would recommend that forms of submission to arbitration and of award should be inserted as schedules to the regulations, so that as little danger as possible might exist of setting them aside. These, however, were modes of detail which might well be dealt with in committee.

Mr. De C. Browne, in reply, pointed out that the plans hitherto tried had been failures, and he now wished this system to be tried, so that the Board might gradually feel their way towards the best method of dealing with the difficulty. He was not quite sure whether the Board had power to compel disputants to go to arbitration, as the Act gave power to the Warden to deal with all matters of dispute. This, however, was a matter for the consideration of the Board, and the regulations might be so amended as to avoid the doubt.

The motion was carried, and the regulations were read a second time. The Board went into Committee of the Whole to consider the regulations in detail.

Regulation 1—"Water to be bailed daily"—was omitted, as it was pointed out that regulation 3 dealt with the matter.

The remaining regulations were verbally amended and agreed to as follows:—

"2. If steam machinery or other appliances be erected or used on any line of reef or other workings for baling water, and if it can be proven that the working of any claim or lease has been aided through the drainage of water therefrom by such machinery or other appliances, the owner of the claim or lease so benefited shall pay to the owner of such machinery or other appliances a sum proportionate to the saving of labour effected by such drainage, on demand in writing being made for such payment. Provided if the amount so demanded to be paid shall be disputed by the owner of the claim or lease benefited, the dispute may be referred to arbitration in the manner hereinafter provided in regulation of this division. 3. When any claim or lease shall have therein any shaft or other workings containing water, it shall be imperative on the owner of such claim or lease to bale out such water on complaint, in writing, by the owner of any adjacent claim or lease, being served upon such owner or his authorized agent, that the water in such shaft or other workings is injuriously affecting the working of such adjacent claim or lease. If the validity of the complaint shall be disputed, the Warden shall inquire into such dispute, and make such order therein as he may deem equitable and just; and further, he shall assess the damage (if any) done to the party complaining after the complaint shall have been made, and order that the owner of the claim or lease causing such damage shall pay the amount of assessed damages to the person complaining in the manner provided in the 'Mining Act of 1874': Provided that the warden may in his discretion, with the consent of the parties to the dispute, refer such dispute to arbitration in the manner hereinafter provided in regulation of this division. 4. The owner of any claim or lease shall, if required, construct a sufficient drain or flume in which to convey the water baled out of such claim or lease, so as to prevent it being injurious to any adjoining claim or lease. 5. If the holder of any claim or lease shall dispute the amount claimed under regulation 2 of this division, or dispute the validity of the complaint made under regulation 3 of this division, and shall consent to such dispute being referred to arbitration, he shall within seven clear days thereafter appoint an arbitrator, and within the same period notify such appointment to the person whose demand or complaint is disputed, who shall within three clear days thereafter also appoint an arbitrator. Such arbitrators, before entering upon the consideration of the matter referred to them, shall, by writing, under their hand, appoint an umpire. No arbitrator or umpire shall be beneficially interested in the dispute referred to them. And in case of disagreement, the award of one arbitrator and such umpire shall be binding and final, and such decision shall be in writing, and may be made an order of and enforced in any Court of competent jurisdiction. 6. When arbitrators shall have been appointed as in the last preceding regulation, neither party to the dispute shall have power to revoke such appointment without the consent of the other. If either party shall neglect or refuse to appoint an arbitrator within the before-named 'seven clear days' or the 'three clear days' respectively, the arbitrator who has been appointed shall forthwith proceed to hear and determine the matter referred to arbitration; and his award shall be binding and final, and shall be made and may be enforced in the manner provided in the last preceding regulation. 7. The costs of the arbitration shall be awarded in the discretion of the arbitrators, or arbitrator and umpire, or arbitrator, as the case may be."

The Board resumed, and progress was reported.

TUNNELS.

Mr. Roman moved the second reading of the regulations regarding tunnels. He said it was very desirable to protect a system of mining which was very beneficial in many cases. He had been asked to insert a regulation giving extended areas for working a tunnel, but this he objected to do, because the Board had already given a sufficient number of extended areas under different heads, and that could be made available for the purpose of this division. The regulations spoke for themselves, and he should content himself with moving the second reading.

The motion was agreed to, and the regulations were read a second time.

The Board went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the regulations in detail.

Regulations 1 and 2 were, after some considerable discussion, verbally amended, and agreed to as follows:—"1. Any miner desirous of working any mining tenement by means of a tunnel driven from the surface, shall be entitled to hold for that purpose, in addition to the mining tenement, a width of fifteen on each side, measured from the centre of the tunnel from its commencement to its junction with the mining tenement proposed to be so worked. 2. When any miner takes possession of a tunnel area as defined in the last preceding regulation, he shall at every twenty yards along the centre of the course thereof place firmly in the ground posts not less than three inches in diameter, and projecting not less than three feet above the surface, and shall post a notice in the form of schedule in a conspicuous place upon such area, and at the Mining Registrar's office, of intention to apply for registration of same; and if within fourteen days no objection shall have been lodged against the same the Registrar shall issue a certificate of registration, with or without survey, at the option of the holder."

Regulation 3,—joint working may be allowed—was struck out as unnecessary.

Regulations 4 and 5 were withdrawn for the same reason.

The Board resumed, progress was reported, and leave was given to sit again on Monday.

The Board adjourned at 4 o'clock till 10.30 a.m. on Monday.

PRESENTATION TO THE HON. G. A. LLOYD.

At a meeting of the shareholders and members of the Sydney Exchange, held yesterday, a presentation was made on behalf of the shareholders of the institution to the Hon. George A. Lloyd, in recognition of his services in the changes that have lately been effected with a view of popularising the institution. It was originally proposed by the directors, at a Board meeting, that the gift should consist of a service of plate; but Mr. Lloyd expressed a desire that the present should assume a smaller shape, and suggested a watch. A gold chronometer watch was therefore chosen. Mr. George Thorne occupied the chair.

The Chairman said that many present would remember that about three years ago he addressed them from the place in which he now stood, on the occasion of fixing the hour of high 'Change. Since that time there had always been found a good attendance in that room. In fact the attendance had continued to increase from day to day. The alterations in the management of the institution had been productive of much good in saving the time of business men, and in affording information to them and to commanders of ships, and visitors to the city. The excitement of the mining mania had happily passed away; but the result of that period had been to the Sydney Exchange what the gold-rushes were to the colony—it had brought numbers of people to it. The attendance at the Exchange must, he was sure, continue to increase so long as Sydney remained the capital of a great territory. The Exchange had now become a necessity for all mercantile men. In the reading-room they found information at a moment's notice on all questions relating to trade and commerce afforded by the daily Press, by periodicals, by library, and more particularly by the personal activity of the indefatigable manager, Mr. Hayes. To men of business the spacious and well-appointed luncheon room, and to visitors the excellent hotel attached to the Exchange, were a great convenience. In fact, the want of such accommodation was long felt; but now it was at last supplied by the completion of the handsome pile of buildings recently erected by the Exchange Company in Gresham and Pitt streets. And that brought him to the immediate object of the present gathering. The erection of the mercantile offices in Pitt-street, and the hotel in Gresham-street, were in a great measure due to the Hon. George A. Lloyd, who, at considerable expense and trouble, gained most valuable statistical information at San Francisco relating to the Exchange in that city. That information was placed at the disposal of the directors of the Exchange Company, and had proved of great value in bringing the institution to its present state of efficiency. In recognition of Mr. Lloyd's services, the shareholders, at their last meeting, resolved to present him with a gold chronometer watch, and deputed their chairman to present the same, which he had now the pleasure of doing. In presenting it, he expressed a wish that the recipient might long live to see the Exchange become what it must eventually be, the centre of a large city, divided by the waters of Port Jackson, and that this memento of the interest taken by him in this institution might long remain as an heirloom with him and his descendants.

The Hon. George A. Lloyd, upon receiving the gift, said that it was not often that the services of men to their fellows were appreciated, much less rewarded, in this world of ours. Generally speaking, all the reward that a man got for services performed on behalf of his fellowmen, was the consciousness of having done his duty. He might therefore, consider himself peculiarly fortunate in having so commended himself to the consideration of his brother shareholders in the Sydney Exchange as to induce them to present to him so handsome a testimonial. He did not think there was any great credit due to himself in regard to the success of the institution. He had simply done what any other man would have done who travelled about with his eyes open. He was one of the first shareholders of the Sydney Exchange Company; and, after the building had been in existence many years, they found the undertaking a complete failure. Its halls were deserted; and it was very seldom that anyone was found in them; whilst at one time its income did not amount to more than £100 a year. About five years ago, he crossed the Pacific Ocean, and visited a city with a population similar in its numerical strength to that of Sydney. There he found an institution with similar objects to the Sydney Exchange, but full of life and animation. He could scarcely understand how it was that there should be such a difference between Sydney and San Francisco. On examination, however, he ascertained that they made it the central point for the collection of all the information on commerce and other matters that could be obtained. Telegrams were coming in from all parts of the world, at all hours of the day, and posted on black boards. Not only was information obtained by the electric wires; but newspapers from all the important cities of the world were received almost daily, and kept easy of access. And in addition to the large amount of food for the mind there was also food for the body. About 1 o'clock every day, nearly every man of standing in the city was to be found in the room where 'Change was held; and there they remained for half-an-hour or three-quarters of an hour, getting information and transacting business. When he returned to Sydney he determined to see if something of the kind could not be carried out with regard to the Exchange. He suggested to his brother shareholders certain alterations; and he was happy to say they entered into the spirit of the thing with as much enthusiasm as he did himself. Although there were a few who were not quite so favourable to the proposed alterations, they at last gave way to those who desired to resuscitate the Exchange. Without the assistance of their excellent secretary, Mr. C. H. Hayes, however, they would never have accomplished what they had. The energy and ability he had shown in carrying out the wishes of the directors, and in carrying out many improvements suggested by himself, had resulted in what was now to be seen, and which must be appreciated by all as a complete success. We had now, he believed, got the start of the sister colonies. It was acknowledged on all hands that we had now an Exchange worthy of the chief city of the Pacific; and he hoped it would be the emporium of commerce. Men met at an Exchange to do business, and to learn what was going on in their own city and all over the world. They existed in all the great centres of civilization, such as London, New York, Paris, Amsterdam, Hamburgh; and although the Exchange in London had been twice destroyed by fire, on each occasion a new and more commodious and grander building rose upon the ashes of its predecessor. He had seen men pouring into the London Exchange by hundreds about four o'clock of an afternoon. You might there meet with all the leading men connected with the banks and mercantile institutions about that hour. The Government of this country had done what it could to promote the interests of commerce by establishing free trade, and mail communication with England by way of the United States, and with the assistance of the sister colonies, we had now a mail communication going on in all directions, which was no discredit to Australasia. But all these advantages would not assist us, if the merchants themselves would not meet and take counsel together, in order that they might push forward the great trade of which this colony was destined to be the centre, and which ought to be extended far and wide. Every merchant in the city should feel it to be his duty to assemble in the room in which they were now standing, whether he had business of his own to transact or not. A man of business did not know who might wish to see him; and if he would visit the Exchange for a quarter of an hour in the middle of the day he would give others an opportunity of converse that might sometimes save hours and even days in going from office to office. He felt greatly indebted to his excellent friend the chairman on this occasion for the handsome manner in which he had spoken of the small services which he (Mr. Lloyd) had rendered towards the institution. He received the watch with great pleasure, not so much on account of its value, as on account of its being an expression of the kindly feeling towards him by his brother shareholders. He should wear it while he lived, and when he looked at it from day to day, he should feel pleased that his brother shareholders had so much appreciated the assistance he had rendered. It would be handed down to his children, and it would at all events serve to show them that their father had not lived altogether in vain in this great city of his adoption. (Applause.)

St. Columba's College, Rathfarnham, near Dublin.—The London Drapers' Company and the Fishmongers' Company have each given a hundred guineas, and the Grocers' Company a hundred pounds, towards the enlargement of St. Columba's College, in hope of placing it more on the footing of the English public schools. These Companies have all estates in Ireland. A letter having appeared last year which seemed to speak with some doubt as to the kind of training at the College, the present action of the Companies, after due inquiry, gives every assurance of the merit of the institution, which we hope will take an honourable place among public schools.

MR. H. L. NELSON BEFORE HIS CONSTITUENTS.

(Abridged from the Western Advocate, August 12.)

On Monday evening, the hon. member for Orange met his constituents in the Masonic Hall, Orange, to render an account of his actions as their representative during his Parliamentary career.

The chair was occupied by the Mayor (Mr. J. Dale, J.P.).

Mr. Nelson, who was received with cheers, after some preliminary remarks said:—Almost his first action on being returned, was to table a notice of motion to the effect that in the opinion of the House the Great Western railway should be extended to Orange without delay. This was on the 21st May, 1872. On the 25th June, the motion came on for debate, and to the best of his ability he urged the importance of the district, and the advantage which would accrue to the colony by the extension, pointing out the vast resources thereby opened out. This was admitted by the Government, who promised to give the matter favourable consideration, and on that assurance he left the matter with them. Though two years had elapsed, no time had really been lost, as it took considerable time to prepare plans and estimates, all of which had been done without delay. Meanwhile he did not lose sight of it, but drew attention to it in every way, scarcely a week passing but he took the opportunity to ascertain how the work was progressing. He was now happy to say the object had been accomplished, and before he left Sydney the deposit of £5000 had been placed in the bank by the contractor, for the due fulfilment of the work. He also tabled a motion touching a Great Western gaol in this district, his object being to secure a Circuit Court for Orange. He had done his utmost to secure this, but the report of the Judges was unfavourable to the establishment of a Circuit Court without provision for the safe custody of prisoners. The Government promised to give the matter consideration, and he knew it was intended to erect a large gaol some few miles from Orange, and then they would have the Circuit Court. They might have observed that railway construction was now much lower. The railway from Sydney to Parramatta cost £55,125 per mile; to Rydal, £15,517 per mile; from the Junction to Goulburn, £13,931 per mile, and the Northern line to Scone, £12,979 per mile. The extension to Orange, as also the extension from Goulburn to Yass and Cootamundry were taken at a rate much below the estimate of the Engineer-in-Chief, that for Orange being at £3500 per mile, exclusive of rails and compensation for land—the estimate being £6000 per mile. He certainly took some credit for the extension of the railway to Orange. It might be said that it would have come whether he represented them or not. Possibly so. Yet at one time it was thought it would not, but that it would go round by Mudgee, and Orange be left out in the cold. Whether he had assisted it at all or not, at any rate he had done all in his power to advance the work as quickly as possible, and now it was satisfactorily accomplished. They might recollect he moved for a return showing the trial surveys authorised by the Government. From this it would be seen that surveys were sanctioned from Orange to Wellington, thence to Walgett; from Orange to Parkes, thence to the Darling; and from Orange to Wellington, Dubbo, and Fort Bourke. No doubt some, if not all of these lines, would be carried out at some future time, and, if so, it would be of immense benefit to the country and of incalculable advantage to Orange, as being the finest of producing districts in the colony; the Darling must receive supplies from them, so that extension would not injure, but benefit them. The first question of public interest after his return to Parliament was that of the Border duties. When returned he told the electors that he was in favour of some arrangement being made with Victoria, to cause a cessation of the duties. At that time the ad valorem duties were imposed in this colony, and in view of the inconvenience and hardship imposed on Border settlers, he voted for the bill to restrain the collection of duties. It was defeated during the first session, and carried the next. New South Wales then entered into a treaty with Victoria and South Australia, but by the action of Victoria it had been abrogated. After the abolition of ad valorem duties in this colony, Victoria found that a large quantity of goods were being sent to the Border from Sydney, and that goods formerly sent from Melbourne were being supplied from Sydney; so an excuse was framed to break the treaty, on the ground that a large quantity of tobacco was finding its way into the colony. He was not sorry now that the treaty was broken, as for years past Victoria had the best of the collection, and it was only from consideration of residents on the frontier that he voted for it. During the last three months, although the ad valorem duties had been abolished, the duties collected at the frontier amounted to £33,000, thus giving a large increase on the amount they were receiving from Victoria. He supported the Act for the abolition of postage on newspapers, believing it to be a great benefit to the country. The next great question was the Legislative Council Bill. He supported the Government measure. He was in favour of two Houses of Parliament, but thought both should be responsible to the people, and therefore that the Upper House should be elective. Under the present nominee system the members were responsible to no one, whether they were right or wrong, so that it was only fair they should be elected. (Approval.) The Act was passed by a large majority by the representatives of the people, but the Upper House refused to receive it, and during the last session considered it an insult for the Legislative Assembly to interfere with the Council. The bill made every provision for the tenure of office of existing members during their natural lives. During the present session it was introduced in the Legislative Council, referred to a select committee and shelved for the present, yet he ventured to predict not for long, for if not passed during the forthcoming session it would be made a question at the next election, whether the Council should be nominee or elective. He supported the vote for £60,000 for assisted immigration, and was prepared to go further, and to vote a large sum in aid of free immigration. There was a great want of labourers in the colony. They had a large territory and only a handful of people. He would like to see a few thousands landing here every year. There was plenty of room for men of the right class—judiciously selected. They might see that in New Zealand and Queensland every month a ship-load of immigrants arrived, the consequence was their resources were developed, whilst New South Wales was at a stand-still. (Elector: "Emigration to New Zealand is stopped, as they got all the sweepings of the workhouses.") It was necessary to have a judicious selection, and he believed those selected by Sir Charles Cowper and sent to this colony had given every satisfaction, as to respectability of character. He supported the Mining Bill. It was not such a measure as he liked, being cumbersome, and in some measure so constructed as to puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer; but he considered much benefit would be derived from it, especially from the formation of a mining department, the election of wardens and the voice of the miners in electing their own representatives to the Board. The next thing under notice was the San Francisco mail service, to which he gave his hearty support. Perhaps few in this country knew better than he the great advantages that would accrue from this line. He had lived in America and California and believed that the establishment of the service would be of great commercial value, and beneficial to every class in the community, particularly the squatters, who obtained another outlet for their wool. No doubt, before long, large buyers would come here to purchase instead of sending the wool home. They might all remember that twelve months or more since, a conference of delegates met in Sydney, at the invitation of the Government of New South Wales, for the consideration of mail communication. Victoria came here prepared to oppose every proposition that did not include Melbourne as the depôt of the service. They assumed the supremacy of the colonies, but the result was one advantageous to the best interests of this country, in the establishment of an independent service. The delegates from Victoria had made arrangements with all the others to vote with them—the only ally New South Wales had being Queensland. The consequence was, our Government was outvoted. Victoria immediately made arrangements with the P. and O. Company for a sum of £90,000 annually. The New South Wales Government invited tenders, but none were considered satisfactory. An arrangement was entered into with Mr. Hall. (Legitimately?) He believed, in every way legitimately. A contract was entered into with Mr. Hall, for the establishment of this service, and the Hon. Saul Samuel, Postmaster-General, was selected as the most suitable person on behalf of this colony, to visit England and America and make arrangements for the transmission of the mails. He was happy to say his mission was successful in every sense of the word. New Zealand was induced to join in the arrangement—New South Wales paying £40,000 per annum, and New Zealand the same. Though up to the present time some irregularity had occurred, this would not be the case ultimately whilst they had received their letters with quite as much dispatch as previously by the P. and O. Company. So now, instead of one service they had three—the P. and O. Company, the A. and A. Service, and the Torres Straits. ("They always got on the rocks.") Mishaps did occur. He thought not only New South Wales, but the whole of the colonies derived a great advantage from the separate line. (Was there not an understanding between Mr. Hall and the Colonial Secretary?) He did not think Mr. Parkes had as much to do with it as the gentleman who interrupted him. He supported the abolition of the ad valorem duties. He was always a free-trader. He viewed the imposition of these duties as an immoral tax. It was a fact that many of our great merchant princes, who were honest and straightforward in any other transaction, did not think it wrong to falsify invoices, and so rob the Government; so that many an honest man suffered thereby, and the dishonest had the advantage. It must be known to all who read the Victorian papers that a great agitation was going on there to adopt the New South Wales policy. They had established manufactories here, and if not giving employment to so many as in Victoria, he might say that occupation was found for hundreds and thousands of young persons. Without protection they had driven imported boots and shoes out of the market. He was glad to say that only one industry in the colony was protected, and, so far as his ability enabled him, he would endeavour to crush that. That was the manufacture of tobacco. When the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer introduced a clause in his policy last session to increase the duty on tobacco, he opposed it tooth and nail; and it was in a great measure owing to the opposition which he and others gave to it that it was withdrawn. When first he spoke to the Colonial Treasurer about it, there was free trade across the border; and the consequence would have been that the whole of the tobacco sent into the colony could be brought in free, and the whole of the revenue be lost. At first, the idea was pooh-poohed, and it was declared the Government would stand or fall by it; but, after a lengthy debate, they were glad to give it up. Yet, this had not cured the evil he complained of. Formerly a large amount of manufactured tobacco was imported, but now the leaf mainly was brought in, and manufactured in the colony; as on the latter there is only 1s. per lb. duty, and 2s. on the manufactured article, the manufacturers in the colony were realising large sums at the expense of the revenue. He had tried to bring about an increase on the duty on leaf tobacco, but had not yet been successful, but next session he would do his utmost to get the duties equalised on each. He tried to abolish the tolls on roads, so as to give our own producers free trade, as well as inducing foreigners to our shores, by withdrawing the toll on shipping. He deemed the collection of tolls a barbarous mode of collecting revenue. He had brought in a bill, but unsuccessfully, although he was supported by about a dozen hon. members. He thought it wrong that between Raglan and Orange, a distance of 40 miles, there should be four toll-gates, imposing a charge on producers of 10s. per ton. He supported the bill for reducing the duration of Parliament to three years. Ever since he was capable of forming an opinion he believed a representative of the people should be paid. Members had to make great sacrifices, not only of time, but the neglect of personal affairs. He thought it quite sufficient if they gave their time. He had now obtained some experience, and could say that a member, to advance his constituents' interests, must give the most of his time and his undivided attention to the interests of his constituents and the country. He thought, therefore, a representative should receive at least sufficient to pay his private expenses. Country representatives were under heavy expenses, not only in leaving their occupation, but for travelling and living in Sydney. The consequence was, the representation of the country was thrown entirely into the hands of those who had means, or those resident in Sydney, and that was, no doubt, the reason why the metropolis and coast districts had so much, whilst country constituencies were neglected. The next most important measure in which he took part was the Electoral Bill. When first introduced, he was in favour of the principle to equalise the representation of the country, and voted for the second reading, in order to bring it forward in committee, though he did not believe in many clauses of it. He attempted the amendment without success. He also opposed the clause making a deposit of £50 compulsory, looking upon it as a restriction. The people were the best to judge who was a fit and proper representative, and the fact of being able to make a deposit of £50 was no evidence of suitability. He supported the clause moved by Captain Onslow, that persons in insolvent circumstances should not occupy a seat in the Assembly. He opposed the clause respecting residence after naturalisation, and he thought the authorities he brought to bear upon that point could not be denied. The next part of the bill he objected to was the distribution of the electorates, which he did not think was fairly made, and a positive injustice to this electorate. In the Orange electorate they showed a steady increase of electors, and now numbered 2085—showing an increase in twelve months of over 200, and he would venture to say it would be larger next year. Though having nearly 2100 electors, they were only allowed one representative, whilst Braidwood, showing a large decrease, and having only forty-five more than Orange, was allowed two. Again, Carcoar had only a few more than Orange, and it was proposed to give it two; whilst the important town and district of Orange, which was bound to increase, had only one. He tried to move an amendment, but was up in Orange when the schedules were before the House; but he understood the Government to promise that the bill should be recommitted, with the view to introduce his amendment. He gave notice of the amendment, proposing to include Molong, Toogong, and Cargo as belonging to them commercially, and identified with their every interest. The amendment he moved would have given them two members at least, and then they might have had a fair share of representation. He had the greatest difficulty in getting their rights recognised, although in Sydney they would be told they were well represented. He hoped that opinion was theirs. Although he was generally recognised as a supporter of the Government, he had tried to take as independent a course as possible. He thought there was not a more independent member in the House. He gave his support to the measures of the Government, and not to the Government blindly. (Cheers.) One bill he had brought in was laughed at—the Dog Bill. The next time he introduced it, it would not be laughed or sneered at, but be passed. He had received hundreds of letters respecting the injury done by the half-starved tame dogs of the country, which was something fabulous. If the Government did not take the matter up he would, and had no doubt of carrying it. It was his intention to introduce a Tolls Bill next session, and also a bill to repeal the naturalisation law. The hon. member then went into the history of the release of Gardiner and other prisoners, reiterating the justification for supporting the Government given by him in the course of the debate on that question last session; he also quoted largely from the correspondence in reference to the release of prisoners and the Governor's minute on the release of Gardiner. The hon. gentleman then went on to say that Mr. S. Brown gave notice that he intended to oppose the release of the 24 bushrangers, and moved the adjournment of the House. A debate ensued, and the House almost unanimously opposed the release as the question was then understood. The next they heard was that the hon. member for Bathurst, Mr. Coombes, gave notice that he would move that the House disapprove of the release of the long-sentenced prisoners including Gardiner. This was done to intercept supply, being an amendment on the motion for going into supply. What was the meaning of it? Suppose the motion could have been carried, what effect would it have had? None whatever. In plain language it was a direct censure on the Governor for granting a conditional pardon at the end of ten years, and upon the Government for not advising his Excellency against the decision he had arrived at. It was no use disguising the fact, there was no getting away from it. There were men who wished to cast censure upon the Governor for doing what he had a perfect right to do, and in which he was acting in accordance with the laws of the country. He was happy to tell them he voted against the motion. He felt proud that he did. When the matter was before the House he did not understand it so well as he did now, and felt inclined to shirk the responsibility. If he had done so they would have had good ground to censure him. He now understood the matter better, and as he became enlightened as the debate proceeded he made up his mind that if his vote could save the Government and the Governor from censure, they should have it. The scene in Parliament on the night of the division defied description, and would have disgraced the lowest den in the world. Who was it caused by? Some half-a-dozen—he was going to repeat a word used by an honorable member, but would not. These honourable gentlemen are responsible for bringing our Parliamentary institutions into contempt. He (Mr. Nelson) was told before he came here that he was going to be roasted alive when he came up, but feeling in his mind that he had acted honestly and conscientiously in the public interest, he believed he could unhesitatingly ask them to express an opinion of his course of action. He should have been here three weeks ago, but that he wished to see the matter of the railway settled. Mr. Nelson then referred to the treatment of prisoners in America, and read an extract from an article on the American system of treating reformed criminals by an association formed for that purpose, forwarded to the *Herald* for publication by Mr. C. Cowper, the present Sheriff. He expressed dissatisfaction with the public press in raking up all the bushranging crimes, from which the local press was not free. If they were to take this district, in which the people were as honourable, honest, and industrious as any in the colony, and take the trouble to search the annals of crime for the last ten years, and publish it, they could not fail to be branded as criminal in the highest degree. So by the same reason, the publication of the bushranging crimes tended to brand the colony in the eyes of the whole world. In conclusion, he had learned in his short experience that it was quite in the power of parties, or even of individuals, to embarrass a Government if they had the disposition to do so. Let a Government be ever so able, so honest and scrupulous in the discharge of their duties, by repeated insinuations and imputations upon their motives, they may cast a doubt upon their competency, raise a suspicion upon their integrity, and involve their Administration in more or less of popular odium and disfavour. No length of experience, no degree of diligence, no measure of fidelity, can effectually arm a man against the persevering assaults of personal malice or partisan malignity. He was not the champion of the present Government, who were well able to take care of themselves. He supported the Ministry when he believed their measures were worthy of support, and strongly opposed them when they were not. So long as he had the honour to be their representative he would act in an independent conscientious manner whether he secured the favour of the electors or not. He would not act simply to gain popular favour, but act as he always had done—fearlessly, according to his opinion. Mr. Nelson thanked those present for the great attention that had been paid to him, esteeming it a high compliment to be met by so respectable an audience. All he asked was to be judged according to his actions, and he now asked them to give an expression of opinion on his conduct during the past two years. He had no intention of occupying them so long at first, but as the question was one of such importance he thought it proper to lay the matter before them in its true light, to the best of his ability. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. S. Windred, after a few introductory remarks, proposed the following resolution:—"That the explanation just heard, and the reason given by Mr. H. L. Nelson, in justification of the line of conduct which as our representative he has pursued during the late session, are perfectly satisfactory, and that this meeting is of opinion that his Parliamentary career so far entitles him to the confidence and cordial approval of his constituents."

Mr. J. C. M'Lachlan seconded the motion, which was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously, amidst much cheering.

In an article on the cremation of dead bodies (*Moniteur Scientifique* for May), Professor Reclam, of Leipsic, advocates the adoption of Siemens's regenerative system for the purpose, as being "the most simple of all cremations, and that which best satisfies the piety of families." He has had special apparatus constructed and experimented with. According to his proposal, "before the friends of the deceased have assembled, the body is let down (in or without a coffin), into a walled and empty space; it is merely in contact with the air raised to a white temperature, and the oxygen of which combines with the atoms of the organic tissues. It burns without odour in this hot medium as a candle is consumed without odour in air. There remains simply the ashes unmixed with foreign bodies. The combustion is so perfect that I have never observed in the chimney the presence of vapour or of smoke, but merely that of hot air."

Clothing, Hats and Caps, Concertinas, Damaged Matting, &c.—Chas. Moore and Co. request us to call the attention of warehousemen, clothiers, drapers, and others, to their unreserved sale of the above, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, this day, commencing at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

GULGONG AND HOME RULE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

August 11.—The weather for the past week has been all that could be desired for gold-mining, and work of all kinds has been carried on satisfactorily, except that some of the tracks have been too soft for heavy traffic, owing to the previous rains. The flood waters in the creeks and rivers have subsided, and the mails are again punctual.

The rush to the ground once known as the Great Western, about two miles from Gulgong, is reported to be turning out well, about a dozen claims being on payable gold. The sinking is quite shallow—say, under 25 feet, and the gold is coarse and nuggety. It is thought the lead will be traced into some land belonging to Mr. Rouse.

Payable gold is reported at the Registrar's office as having been struck on the claim now called the Eureka, which at one time formed a portion of the South Britannia, Home Rule. The prospects reach 10 to 12 grains to the dish. As the Lily May, the Cat and Dog, and other ground in the vicinity of this discovery have yielded well, it is probable the Eureka will prove a valuable addition to our sources of supply. The sinking is about 130 feet.

It is positively stated that the prospectors who have reoccupied the ground once known as the Flying Pig, about three miles from Home Rule, are raising payable dirt from one of the old shafts. Very probably it is true, and if their trial washing turns out at all well it will cause a considerable rush, for the ground has always been held in favour. The prospectors on the Captain Cook, adjoining the above, are also getting on well with their shaft, and a long line of claims on both these supposed leads are held by shepherding.

The Nil Desperandum, situated between the Canadian and Lowe's paddock leads, is yielding some handsome returns. Though far from rich in quality, the dirt is 20 feet thick in places, and the large quantity which is raised with comparative ease makes the claims more highly remunerative than others where the wash is richer but of less depth.

Baxter's paddock also continues to yield well without any noticeable variation in quality or quantity, and every day confirms the opinion that it forms the head of a very valuable lead. The claims No. 1 and 2 Amalgamated in Blackman's land, but on the same run of gold, is raising first-class wash, and bids fair to be one of the richest properties on the gold-field.

The party who recently bought the *original* prospectors' claim, Home Rule Lead, are doing well by their bargain; they have washed about 150 loads, for a yield of 1½ oz. per load, but the depth of wash is not great. No new shafts have been bottomed on the continuation of the Haphazard, but many are being put down. The Christmas Lead also shows no further development, but returns from the golden holes are good as usual. A 12-oz. nugget was obtained a day or two since in one of the shallow claims near The Rocks. The progress of the Buchanan prospectors is unchecked, but there is nothing new to mention.

Although the regulations "made by the Governor and Executive Council under the Mining Act of 1874" are not quite a month old, their defects are becoming strikingly apparent, and the folly of not leaving them to the Mining Board are strikingly apparent also. Not to occupy too much of your space, I will mention only two. The first is the very probable monopoly of rich leads in untried ground. By clauses 1 and 2, "any person, or any number of persons conjointly," may by virtue of their miners' rights apply for a maximum area of 25 acres, and this application is to be granted on certain easy conditions set forth in other clauses. One or two men may thus become the proprietors for 15 years of 25 acres of such land as contained the Black and Happy Valley leads, before a sod is turned, without any difficulty that "management" cannot overcome; the only safeguard of the public interest being the "opinion" of the Minister for Mines. By the "third exemption" in the 34th clause of the Mining Bill this "opinion" may condemn the application, and were the Minister infallible, no doubt it would do so in all such cases; but then we have nothing to do with infallible Ministers of any kind. Until the millenium, it will be wiser to guard against hard swearing, "proper representations," and whatnots of the same sort than trust to any one man's "opinion," however upright his character or penetrating his intellect. Monstrous monopoly should be made absolutely *impossible*. The second defect to which I wish to allude, is the facility afforded by the regulations for harassing those who would sacrifice much to avoid litigation out of their rightful holdings. An instance in illustration of this has just occurred on the Buchanan Lead, Home Rule. On Friday last, a notice was posted on No. 6 North, signed George Gaspero and William Wolfham, to the effect that they had applied for a lease of 25 acres. The area included Nos. 6, 7, and 8 claims, or a great part of them. All these claims are legally held by miner's rights, and are so well known to be so that it is impossible to believe the applicants were ignorant of the fact. The regulations sanction the application, though the Act in the 34th clause exempts the ground. To prove that the ground is exempt, the shareholders must lodge an objection at the Warden's office (at present seven miles off), deposit £5 to meet possible expenses, serve notices of objection on the applicants, and attend on an appointed day to give their evidence on oath. Of course it is to be supposed the shareholders must win in such a case, but is it right that under the cloak of the law, so troublesome a defence should be necessary to maintain a holding about the right of which there can be no more doubt than about the right of the Sydney Corporation to hold their town hall? But this is not the end of it. If one decision settled the matter once for all the inconvenience might be borne; but it does not. There is nothing whatever in the Act or regulations to prevent this inconvenience being lengthened into an intolerable persecution. Others of the same party may put in fresh applications, one after another, for the same ground, or Gaspero and Wolfham may shift their pegs a trifle and lodge a new application; yet in each case the shareholders must deposit £5, and set up the same elaborate defence. The applicants know perfectly well they will be defeated, perhaps many times, but if they have some spare cash and the claims are likely to be valuable they may trust to wearing out the patience of the shareholders, to their inability to incur expense, and to the chances and quibbles of the law. In short they will trust for success to bullying according to law. The remedy is simple, namely to enact a new regulation inflicting heavy fines for making (in the opinion of a jury or assessors) unreasonable and vexatious applications. Some such clause would doubtless have been inserted by the Mining Board had the power been conferred on them, for not a discussion takes place in that body which does not evince the laudable desire of its members to prevent litigation; whereas some of these leasing regulations seem expressly designed to promote it. Sydney citizens may pooh-pooh the idea that such persistent annoyance will ever be perpetrated, but dwellers on the gold-fields know differently. The gold miners as a class are respectable, but too many of them act on the motto: "All is fair in gold digging," and there are men in every field whose success is achieved not by honest toil and fair dealing, but by watching for and profiting by the slips and the feebleness of shareholders.

It is understood that a Wardens' Court is positively to be held at Home Rule in compliance with the recommendations of Mr. De Courcy Browne, our Mining Board member. If further proof of its necessity were wanting the above-mentioned leasing business, and other similar cases would furnish it. Many who have business at the Court now held in Gulgong must, through poverty, walk the 14 miles, and all must sacrifice a day, often more, in order to obtain justice in some matter the actual hearing of which may not occupy an hour.

NEW ZEALAND.

We have files of New Zealand journals to the 4th August.

A new Constitution Bill has been introduced into the Upper House, and its second reading was moved on the 31st July by the Colonial Secretary (the Hon. Dr. Pollen). The measure provides that any bill introduced into the Lower House and subsequently disallowed by the Legislative Council, or by the Lower House because of amendment by the Council, after being introduced into the Assembly and carried without amendments that are considered substantial by the Governor, may be brought before a combined Chamber of not less than 35 members of either House, and there carried or rejected, the Governor having power to declare what bill is "rejected" in the meaning of the Act. The Speaker of the Legislative Council is to preside and have a casting vote on the question that the bill should pass. No bill can pass the Chamber until 55 members have voted in its favour. The Chamber cannot sit during a period of dissolution, and bills assented to by it will be in the same position as those passed in the ordinary manner. After a debate, an amendment to read the bill a second time that day six months was carried by 25 votes to 8.

On the second reading of the Deceased Wife's Sister's Bill, an amendment to read the bill a second time that day six months was carried by 18 to 11.

In the new licensing bill introduced by the Premier, the Hon. Mr. Fox, the last Premier, and the leading champion of temperance in the colony, has given notice that he will move a series of amendments with the object of—1. Inserting the permissive clause. 2. Preventing any woman under 30 years of age acting as barmaid. 3. Limiting the hours during which barmaids can be kept up. 4. Abolishing dance houses. There are several other minor provisions, such as in making the transfer of a license a matter of some difficulty, and in generally trammelling the business of a publican. If his clause relating to barmaids should not be carried, he will move an alternative clause to make all public bars, &c., workrooms, under the Employment of Females Act, 1873, and that facing the street they shall have open glass windows, without paint, blind, or other obstructions. Mr. Fox considers Mr. Vogel's bill a "paradise for publicans." Petitions in favour of the new bill are being got up, but so far there has not been much apparent demonstration on the part of the various advocates of temperance, though it is known that they are not idle.

The natives are all busy planting oats. Tawhiao himself is putting in to a large extent. Major Te Whoro has purchased a house allotment, where he will permanently reside.

At the sale of the New Zealand Steam Shipping Company's steamers at Wellington, on July 31, Mr. John Martin made the only bid—£55,000. The company then bought them in for £75,000. The steamers, sailing vessels, and hulks of the company are to be sold separately, by private tender, on the 22nd instant.

The brig Carl, from Lyttelton to the Bluff, struck on a rock at the mouth of the harbour, and was abandoned. A survey having been held, it was reported that 35 feet of the brig's keel was broken from the stern. The water flows in and out of the hold. Considerable damage has been done. It was recommended that the vessel should be sold for the benefit of all concerned. The Carl was insured in the New Zealand office.

Unprecedentedly high tides occurred at Westport on August 1 and 2. The lower part of the town was flooded, the sea encroaching a long distance. The houses in Kennedy-street were untenable. More of the river bank has been destroyed.

A seam of lignite coal, 10 feet thick, and of good quality, has been discovered in the Forty-mile Bush by the General Government survey party. The spot is about three miles from Allardice's store towards the main road from the Rushine Range.

Finley, who fired shots through Young's window at Auckland, has been committed for trial. The medical evidence showed that he is a homicidal maniac.

A sharp encounter with a shark (says the *Coromandel News*) took place in Kikowhakariri Bay, on Friday last. A large shark was seen swimming about the bay some 30 feet or 40 feet from the edge of the water. Mr. Kennedy and a plucky woman, who volunteered to go with him, put off at once in a dingy, taking with him a spear and other tackle for the monster's capture. No sooner did the shark see the dingy put off, than he made direct for it, snapping one of the paddles in two. A fierce struggle then ensued. The spear, however, was handled with dexterity, and a thrust more fatal than the rest striking the monster in a vital part, caused him to turn belly upwards. The battle, so say those who witnessed it from the shore, was an exciting one, and we must say that Mr. Kennedy and his female companion, showed no little pluck in venturing to the attack in a mere dingy, for the brute when towed ashore, was found to measure a trifle over 9 feet in length, with a mouth 4 feet in circumference.

BRANDS' REGISTRATION ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—I have again to ask the favour of your allowing me an opportunity of replying to Mr. Jaques's last letter of the 11th instant on this subject; and, in doing so, I will endeavour to take up as little of your valuable space as I can.

As he still persists in denying the truth of my statements, I have thought it advisable, by way of settling the matter, to obtain conclusive proof of their correctness; and, with that view, I addressed a note to each of the three gentlemen now in Sydney who were employed in the Brands Branch while I was in charge of the work, asking them such questions as would decide the dispute between me and Mr. Jaques.

The following is a copy of my note, and of their answers, the originals of which I send for your perusal; and I think you and your readers will allow that the answers of these gentlemen bear me out in *all* I have said, and show that Mr. Jaques must be labouring under some unfortunate delusion.

ALEX. BRUCE.

Stock Branch, Sydney, August 13.

REGISTRATION OF BRANDS.

Dear Sir,—Referring to the correspondence in the *Sydney Morning Herald* which has passed between Mr. Jaques, the late Registrar-General, and me in regard to this subject, I would feel obliged if you would—in so far as you are in a position to do so—answer the following questions, and give me permission to publish your replies:—

1. How long were you engaged in the Brands' Branch?
2. When did you join and when leave?
3. How long was I engaged there?
4. Did you hear Mr. Jaques tell Mr. Sims and the other gentlemen employed in the Branch that they were to take their instructions from me?
5. From whom did you take your instructions while employed in the Branch?
6. Will you be so good as to state, as far as you know, who devised the system by which the Brands were allotted, classified, and arranged for publication—*i.e.*, registered.
7. Are the statements contained in my letter of the 8th instant in the *Sydney Morning Herald* substantially correct?

Yours truly,

Alex. Bruce.

Stock Branch, Sydney, 13th August, 1874.

Bank Chambers, Sydney, August 13, 1874.

Alexander Bruce, Esq.

My dear Sir,—In reply to the questions in your letter of this day I beg leave to give you the following answers which I am prepared at any moment to prove on oath if required:—

1. I was engaged in the Brands' Branch of the Registrar-General's Office, Elizabeth-street, under your superintendence eighteen (18) months.
2. I commenced work in the month of July, 1867, and left on December 31, 1868.
3. To the best of my knowledge you were there one month before me and about three months after.
4. Mr. Jaques gave us instructions to look to you for our work.
5. All our instructions were taken from you only, except when absent ("which was seldom"), we then appealed to Mr. Abbott Deputy Registrar of the Brands.
6. The system of classification, allotting and arranging the brands for publication was devised by you alone.
7. I have carefully read your letter of the 8th instant, and the statements therein are in substance quite true, and I was not aware at any time of Mr. Jaques taking any active part respecting the Brands branch, excepting when you consulted with him and that was not often.

I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

Henry Fairway.

P.S.—Do as you wish with this.

204, Bourke-street, Sydney, 13th August, 1874.

A. Bruce, Esq., 50, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your note of this day's date, in which you ask me some questions relative to the Registration of Brands, I beg leave to answer them as follows:—

1. I was about twelve months in the Brands' Branch.
2. I do not remember the date of entering and leaving the office.
3. You were in the office, I think, one month when I joined, and several months after I left.
4. I did hear Mr. Jaques tell Mr. Sims and others to take instructions from you.
5. I always took instructions from you.
6. I believe that you devised the system by which the brands were allotted, classified, and arranged for publication, *i.e.*, registered.
7. The statements in your letter of the 8th instant in the *Sydney Morning Herald* are substantially correct.

In conclusion, I have much pleasure in saying that I never saw so much real displayed as you did to carry out a most tedious undertaking.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Chas. H. Manton.

P.S.—You are quite at liberty to use this letter as desired.—C. H. M.

Sydney, 13th August, 1874.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of this date in reference to the correspondence between Mr. Jaques and yourself.

I should have liked better not to have been applied to on the subject, but as the misconception shown in the correspondence can be removed only by the evidence of the kind you ask for, it seems to me that I have no choice but to answer your questions.

In reply to question 1.—I was for more than a year employed in the Brands Branch.

2. I joined in the end of January, 1867, and left in the beginning of March, 1868.

3. I think you attended the Brands' Office daily for a short time during the first three or four months; and you came in either June or July, 1867, and remained there, attending daily till I left in March, 1868.

4. I did not hear the directions given by Mr. Jaques, which you mention.

5. Up to June or July, I received my instructions from Mr. Jaques. After that time, and until I left, I received my instructions from you.

6. There is not the slightest doubt that you devised the system by which the brands were allotted, classified, and arranged for publication, *i.e.*, registered.

7. Respecting your letter of the 8th instant, it mainly refers to occurrences after I left Sydney; but I can confirm the accuracy of the statements contained in paragraphs 3 and 4, so far as they apply to the time I was employed in the branch.

Yours truly,

G. Rankin.

Alex. Bruce, Esq.

EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Mr. Greenwood seems by his last letter to have misunderstood the sentence quoted by him, as well as the whole tenor of my letter. I in no way challenged the accuracy of his figures, on the contrary I accepted them and based my argument upon them. What I purported to show, and what I maintained that his own figures would prove, was that the substitution of secular for denominational schools would not effect a saving of £10,000 per annum, or of any such sum.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN L. WATKINS.

Randwick, August 12.

ART SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—In this morning's paper I find a letter from "E. D.," which states what is not a fact, viz., "that Mr. Thomas thinks that the only place where technical education should be obtained is between the walls of the workshop." What I did say was, "that the college where the workman can best obtain his *special* education is the workshop;"—that is to say, where he can receive the gradual training of the eye and hand upon the work itself.

A knowledge of science is not absolutely necessary in order to produce a first-rate workman, as there are thousands of the very best mechanics who never received the slightest scientific training—good workmanship mainly depending upon the accuracy of eye and dexterity of hand. What I meant in reference to the proposed establishment of a "Mechanical College" was that which has been well said by a very learned writer, "beware how you interfere with the workshop" by instituting "State workshops, Technical schools, and endeavouring to raise workmen by an artificial process, a forcing process which very much reminds one of the scheme for hatching by steam—like the technical system of the Continent, the *ars et métiers*, &c., &c., which has set the enthusiastic English copyist agog. Your Englishman cannot be made to understand the *raison d'être* of these foreign institutions; and the great danger which now threatens us is lest our educational copyists should allow their zeal and admiration of foreign institutions to outrun a wiser discretion, and so lead to a tampering with, and ultimately to the supplanting of, the *real* workshop, with that poor substitute, the technical institution, which was devised for an altogether different national organization."

In saying this I do not for a moment mean to assert that the workman is not to improve and extend his information in his leisure hours, but, on the contrary, I consider it is his bounden duty to do so, and the best means, I believe, for his obtaining the information he requires is by such institutions as the *Working Men's College* in Great Ormond-street, London—an institution which (as you will see by the *Times* of January 3, 1873) I took some interest in when recently in England. At this College there are classes for the study of Greek, Latin, the modern languages, history, art, mathematics, physiology, &c., at a very small term-fee. The programme is as extensive as that of the great universities, but of course it can seldom fall to the lot of working-men to take advantage of the entire course, yet it always affords men the opportunity of taking one or two subjects in which they may be specially interested—and now and then, when a man conscious of possessing superior ability, to educate himself up to the higher mark he has proposed. The Council consists of gentlemen holding the highest positions in literature, science, and art. The objects of this college are as follows (I quote from the tenth report):—"The college was founded in 1854. The students are, for the most part, working men; and the teachers are, in general, members of the universities, and of different professions, or those who have themselves been students in the college. Its purpose is to unite these classes together by associating them in the common work of teaching and learning. It provides instruction at the smallest possible cost (the teaching being almost wholly unpaid) in the subjects with which it most concerns English citizens to be acquainted, and thus tries to place a liberal education within the reach of working men." The establishment of such a place of education in Sydney I advocated in your columns some years ago, and if "E. D." considers *this* technical education, why I quite agree with him and all his quotations go to support my views of the matter.

On the subject of "Technical Education," one authority says, "Had the compilers of dictionaries lived a few years longer, they would not have accompanied the word *technical* with the comment, 'not in common or popular use,' for now it is in everybody's mouth, either willingly or per force, and in a limited sphere technical education has become a 'cry.' But there are few people who use the word in connection with that of education who precisely know what they mean; the word *technical* meaning that which appertains to the arts of life. For many years, England had a greater technical knowledge and skill than any other country in Europe, and was *par excellence* the workshop of the world; and technical education, in so far as it concerns the workman, is best acquired in the workshop."

As "E. D." acknowledges that he does not "understand the canons of art-criticism," I need not again endeavour to show that it is not bad taste to make either a railway station, a warehouse, or any other structure beautiful, so long as utility is not sacrificed, even *if* Mr. Ruskin *has* said to the contrary. Those who remember the old willow pattern plates and dishes of a few years ago, and the hideous forms of our water-jugs, &c., must acknowledge that art has done something to improve nearly all our useful domestic articles. Then why should it not influence in a like manner our railway stations and public buildings?

Mr. Ruskin is a—I should, perhaps, say *the*—most eloquent writer upon art of the day, but I can point out passages in his works that contradict each other, and I also know that a large number of the most eminent art critics do not agree, and slavishly indorse every word he says, as you find to be the case with those who know nothing about the subject.

Yours, &c.,

J. H. THOMAS.

2, Rialto-terrace, Darlinghurst, August 13.

PNEUMATIC DRAINAGE.

By the Rev. D. Esdaile, D.D.

(From the June Good Words.)

Though to some the subject of this paper may appear unsavoury and uninteresting, thoughtful people, we are persuaded, will gladly learn how dirt can literally be blown out of every house, unnoticed by the inmates, and be conveyed to the country in such a form that agriculturists shall eagerly compete for the possession of it. We are evidently on the point of arriving at the conclusion that water-closets and sewer drainage are too costly and too dangerous to be longer tolerated.

The cost of such a system in cities like London, Liverpool, and Glasgow is enormous; and after it has been incurred we are forced to acknowledge that the objects which should be aimed at by a rational system of drainage have not been attained. Medical science teaches that human excreta should not be permitted to accumulate in the vicinity of our houses, or be so disposed of as to pollute the atmosphere or destroy the amenity of our coasts or rivers. What we do is this—we construct cesspools close to our dwellings, and fill them with the most dangerous impurities; we intersect our streets with sewers which generate noxious gases; we saturate our rivers with filth, so that they are fishless and their waters undrinkable; and now, when air, earth, and water have been rendered pestiferous, we are at our wits' end and see no escape from our position of growing jeopardy. We cannot cleanse our drains by the more abundant use of water without incurring intolerable expenditure. For instance, the remedy for the offensiveness of the London sewers is said to be an additional daily supply of forty-two millions gallons of water, costing £383,250 a year, whereas the existing water companies can only supply five millions of gallons per day. The costliness of the water system is thus strikingly put by Captain Liernur:—"The average amount of water used per day per individual is four cubic feet, or say two hundred and fifty pounds, while his fæcal products weigh but two pounds; so that the water-carriage men, in order to move handily one pound, add a hundred and twenty-five pounds to it. Strange engineering this."

Besides all this, we are now being forced to the conclusion that our expensive and dangerous mode of dealing with sewage is an absurd plan for throwing away matter the preservation of which is essential to the productiveness of agriculture. While so treating it as to convert it into a prolific source of disease we have been practising what Liebig calls "robbery culture." And in order to give back to the soil that which it needs, we are annually expending incredible sums in the purchase of bones, guano, and artificial manures. Other nations have been wiser. From the report of Da Maron, who was connected with the Prussian expedition to Eastern Asia, we learn that Japan, a country equal in area to Great Britain, but so mountainous that only half of it is capable of being cultivated, not only contains more inhabitants, but maintains them all abundantly from the products of its own soil, without the application of cattle manure, or the importation of bones or guano. The only manure producers in Japan are its inhabitants; and the careful preservation of fæcal matter has insured equal and abundant harvests from time immemorial. The Japanese Embassy, who lately left our shores, have doubtless astonished their compatriots by the information that while Japan is largely exporting breadstuffs, Great Britain is annually paying millions of tribute to foreign countries for the means of sustenance.

Until made acquainted with Captain Liernur's system of pneumatic drainage we shared in the prevailing despondency resulting from this deplorable state of matters. No way of profitably disposing of sewage, so as to satisfy the requirements of the public health and also of agriculture, has up to this time been discovered. Captain Liernur's method appearing to supply what was desired, we entered into correspondence with this distinguished Dutch engineer. In the most friendly manner he answered our queries, and also supplied us with a number of German pamphlets in which his system was amply discussed. The perusal of these has convinced us that this system is of the highest value, and that its introduction into this country will be a national boon. It is gratifying to be able to add that our advocacy of it has induced Mr. Adam Scott, of London, to visit Captain Liernur, and to arrange with him for putting it to the test in some town of Great Britain, not exceeding 10,000 in population. If our present explanation of the Pneumatic Drainage System create the desire to witness it in actual operation, we trust that "Liernur's Pneumatic Sewerage Company, Limited," a private prospectus of which lies before us, will soon enable our readers to form their opinion after personal acquaintance with its working.

It is to be borne in mind that this novel method only professes to remove from our houses human excreta, and to supply these to the agriculturists undiluted by water. If it effect so desirable an object not only without annoyance to any one, but also at a pecuniary profit, it furnishes the solution of a very puzzling problem. It will be comparatively easy to find means for the removal from our dwellings of foul water, ashes, and other solid matters.

With the mechanical details of Captain Liernur's process we shall not weary our readers; but as some explanation may be desired we hope the following may suffice.

In a building, in any convenient part of a town, is placed a steam-engine, which drives an air pump, so as to maintain about ¾ vacuum in certain cast-iron hermetically-closed reservoirs below the floor. From these reservoirs central pipes radiate in all directions, following the main streets. On these central pipes are laid, from distance to distance, street reservoirs below the pavement. From the street reservoirs up and down the street are main pipes, communicating by short branch pipes with the closets of each house. All the junctions of pipes with reservoirs are furnished with cocks, which can be shut off or turned on at pleasure, like water mains.

The vacuum created in the centre building reservoirs can thus be communicated to any given street reservoir, so as to furnish the motive power by which, when the connections with the houses are opened, all the closets are simultaneously emptied. When their contents reach the central reservoir, they are in like manner forced through the central tubes to the reservoirs under the central building, and thence transferred to a closed tank above ground, from which they are decanted into barrels without any escape of foul air. This is done every twenty-four hours, before the excreta ferment and become offensive; and they are at once converted into *poudrette* without exposure to the air.

If any be sceptical as to the possibility of such offensive matter being almost instantaneously expelled from all the streets of a town without exciting attention or annoyance, let them believe Dr. Volger. "I have repeatedly witnessed the operation with real pleasure. Once an elegantly-dressed lady with her servant came close to me, and I noticed how she stooped down over the mouths of the reservoir, watching carefully, with warm-hearted interest, the various manœuvres, without the slightest idea of the loathsome substance which was being handled."

In like manner Professor Ranke attests that, without the slightest annoyance, he was present at the daily removal of the excreta of 2800 men in barracks at Prag, and that within three hours the whole of the collected material was transferred to barrels and on the road to the agriculturist who had contracted for it.

The Liernur system, moreover, possesses the great advantage of being applicable to a single street, or collection of streets, and to single large establishments, such as universities, railway stations, prisons, barracks, hospitals, factories. We have received information that it is about to be introduced into large mills in Belfast, and in the south of Scotland. Mr. Scott writes to us thus:—

> "Glasgow and Edinburgh, as you have already advocated, are two places where such a system would be invaluable, and in the latter place especially the necessity for a Water Bill would be completely done away. I think Edinburgh would, perhaps, be the best place for a trial, as a few hundred pounds merely would suffice to apply the system to a few of these monstrous piles of buildings in the old town, and the trial would be a thorough one. A test, of course, is not really needed, except to show the facts to our unbelieving brethren under their very noses. Since you were first made acquainted with the system great improvements have been made. The locomotive engine and tender have been done away with, except during construction, and are replaced by a stationary engine and tank at a central building. The invention of a simple but effective mode of converting into poudrette makes the system of immense value, as you will not now have to overcome the prejudice of the farmer against fluid manure, which must be used at once, whereas the poudrette can be stored up and used at any time, thus making it a most marketable commodity."

Even in the objectionable form of a fluid manure, the product of the system was eagerly purchased by the farmers in the vicinity of Prag, and an agricultural society at Cologne, valuing it at 25 per cent. above guano, made an arrangement for the purchase of all that could be supplied from that city.

The introduction of the pneumatic process in Holland, Austria, and Germany has not cost £2 per head of the population; and as the excreta of each individual are estimated at ten shillings a year, it is certain that within a limited period the original outlay will be rapid, and the purified town will afterwards draw a large revenue from what used to be an expensive nuisance. The outlay of capital being £2 per head, and the profits per head 4s., after deducting 50 per cent. for interest, maintenance, and working expenses, it is evident that in ten years the original outlay will be repaid, and the charges thereafter will be for maintenance and working expenses alone. Of what system can so much be said?

While thus benefiting the funds of civic corporations the Liernurian system promises to be a prodigious boon to farmers. They will have nothing to do with sewage so diluted that the excreta of a hundred and twenty-five persons are required to manure one English acre. But give them the products of this process carefully and inoffensively packed in barrels and dispatched per rail, and they will eagerly purchase all that is offered. So has it been in Hungary and Bohemia, and so will it be ere long in this country also.

Captain Liernur is careful to point out that the introduction of his system is free of pecuniary risks. "I do not first construct conduits to get fæcal matter away from the town, and then look around for means to dispose of it. I commence by entering into contracts with farmers for delivery of certain quantities of undiluted and fresh excreta. The pneumatic tubes are then laid to get the matter I agree to furnish. One great merit of his plan is that it can be introduced piecemeal, in proportion to the demand for manure, so that large capital is not required, because of each portion of the work bringing in money and paying for itself. Alluding to the possibility of Glasgow receiving at the rate of 10s. per head of its population of 500,000, that is, £250,000 annually, he remarks:—

> "That such a high figure is not visionary, but really practicable, is proved by the contracts at Prag, for such manure collected and supplied by my system, contracts with large and reliable agriculturists who pay very nearly this price, besides furnishing the barrels, and paying for the transportation to their fields. It is not the town which applies my system here, but a company of capitalists which lays the drains, connects them with the closets, furnishes all the machinery, carries on the works all at its own expense, and for its own account, looking solely to the sale of manure for a return for their outlay, and having obtained a concession from the authorities for this purpose. As the cost of the works is determined by contracts with reliable firms, and the revenue by contracts for the sale of manure, all doubts as to the success of the enterprise have vanished, whereas the good working of the technical part of my system is well known, and now only questioned by people who know nothing about it, or by the same class who years ago wrote scientific treatises to prove the absurdity of steam locomotion, illumination by gas, electric telegraphy, pneumatic letter despatches, &c."

Writing to us, Captain Liernur observes, "Though, in truth, I do not think you will ever find an arrangement more perfectly free from every scent, or anything that might offend in the whole manipulation, while all poisoning of the soil is for ever prevented, and a most valuable manure is gained, still it will not do for me to say so, and I must let others give evidence of these facts."

We shall furnish that evidence.

After much difficulty Captain Liernur obtained permission to introduce his system into all the barracks in Prag, on the following onerous conditions,—first that the whole operations should be at his own cost, and next that they should be proceeded with only after a month's trial in a particular barrack, followed by a favourable report from the head of the Imperial engineers; and lastly, that his sole remuneration should arise from a concession of the manure for fifteen years. By help of a small company of capitalists these conditions were complied with, and with such marked success as to lead to the introduction of the system in other important places, viz., Leiden, Amsterdam, Dordrecht, Olmütz, Brün, and in part of the Exhibition Building at Vienna. From official documents, with copies of which we have been favoured, it appears that the corporation of the city of Leiden, of date June 20, 1872, and after one year's trial, certifies that the application of Liernur's pneumatic system for the removal of fæcal matter in a part of the city has been so highly successful that the further extension of the system is to be highly recommended.

On July 31, 1873, the Mayor and Aldermen of Leiden thus address the Common Council of that city:—

> "Since Captain Liernur's system has been put in operation" (two years past), "the good and regular working has been daily witnessed, and there were no failures to report. The immense beneficial influence it has on the public health, resulting from the advantage that the excreta are daily removed without polluting the soil, stream, or atmosphere in any way whatever, or being a nuisance to any one, is of itself reason enough for its further extension; and the fact of its requiring a greater outlay is of no importance in this case.
>
> "All the working expenses are already nearly covered by the sale of the collected manure, notwithstanding the very unfavourable contracts which circumstances forced us to enter into, such as prejudice against the use of the manure, imperfect means of transport to the place of utilisation, and want of knowledge on the part of the farmers as to the real value of the material. These difficulties are now removed. It is hence a matter of certainty that all expenses will be repaid, and our capital returned."

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of Amsterdam, of April 10, 1872, declare that the results of Captain Liernur's system, in a technical point of view, agree in every respect with the assurances of the inventor, and that the results in a sanitary point of view in general, but particularly for Amsterdam, are of the utmost importance.

Seeing that the extension of the system cannot but be beneficial, they therefore resolve to make its application compulsory in certain places which are indicated.

Our correspondence with Captain Liernur enables us to supplement this official information with certain private details which may interest our readers. Apologising for delay in answering a letter, he writes with amusing frankness:—

> "While keeping my room, I received a telegram from the authorities of Amsterdam, that his Majesty the King had arrived there, and wished to inspect the sewerage works constructed by me, and that I was required to explain them myself. Bad as I was, I could not well avoid obeying the summons. I therefore travelled to Holland, and dear enough have I had to pay for this, for it nearly cost me my life. The King is a tall, strong, long-limbed personage. I, on the contrary, am a little chap, and have besides lost in the war one of my legs, from the knee down, thus compelling me to walk with an artificial limb. Hence it was for me the severest sort of exercise to keep up with the long strides of his Majesty at all; doubly so, however, on account of my illness, and this caused me to perspire freely. As there was a chill wind blowing at the time, you may imagine how unpleasant it was for me to run about bareheaded, as I was compelled to do under such circumstances. The result was a severe inflammation which nearly made an end of me. Luckily, however, I am over it now, only that I am still excessively weak. On the other hand, I have had the pleasure of satisfying everybody, including the King, and thinking it might interest you, I enclose a newspaper notice of the King's visit. As you may have difficulty in reading the language of Holland, I add an English translation."

This notice states that his Majesty conversed very familiarly with Captain Liernur for a long time, noticed with lively interest the construction and working of the whole pneumatic apparatus, and praised, above all, the happy solution he had given to the difficult problem of satisfying at the same time the interest of public health and agriculture, without demanding impracticable sacrifices on the part of city corporations.

Equally satisfactory is the report on Captain Liernur's system published in the *International Journal* by Dr. Wilhelm von Hamm, Chief Councillor of the Minister for Agriculture for Austria, and Vice-President of the International Medical Congress, which met in Vienna, September 1st, 1873. Here is the concluding paragraph:—

> "The trials made in presence of many members, on September 5th, convinced them that the entire system is capable of doing its task completely. The air-pump was first set in motion, and brought the contents of the various places into the low-level reservoir. A beautifully-contrived indicator showed exactly the quantity that flowed in, viz., 1200 litres. A second manipulation of the air-pumps lifted the load at once into the high-level reservoir, from which the matter is decanted as mentioned above.
>
> "All the various motions occupy such an infinitesimally small space of time, operate so smoothly, and without attracting notice, that the invention called forth the utmost admiration, and all present, among whom were professional men of the highest class, could not but acknowledge this in the most unmeasured terms."

The report of the Chief Councillor of the Minister of Agriculture caused his Majesty the Emperor of Austria to inspect the Pneumatic Works of the Exhibition, on September 17th. His Majesty ordered the entire manipulation to take place in his presence, and expressed loudly his satisfaction with the rapidity, certainty, and absolute absence of all offensiveness with which the emptying of so many places and transferring their contents into barrels for transport to the country took place.

If all this most satisfactory evidence as to its efficiency and economy do not convince our sanitary reformers that it is their duty at once to introduce Captain Liernur's system into this country, we shall be painfully surprised. As an act of justice to a skilful engineer we make known the facts connected with his invention, and this solely from the desire to aid in diminishing the frightful amount of preventable sickness and mortality. The subject is of universal importance; and, so far from being out of harmony with the pursuits of our professional life, we venture to impress upon the clergy that they more than others are called on to exert themselves in improving the physical condition of the people.

Choked by a Fish.—A Madras correspondent sends the following to the *Medical Times and Gazette*:—One morning, in the midst of the visit, word was brought to Dr. Paul that a man had come to the hospital with a live fish in his throat. Accordingly, there was a general rush made to the verandah, where he saw a coolie, aged about 20, walking in, supported by a man on each side, breathing with intense difficulty, and in great distress. The story was soon told. He was that morning employed in emptying a tank and in catching the fish that were left floundering when the water was drawn off. In his eagerness he had one under each foot, one in each hand, and to make sure of a fifth, he tried to secure it by taking its head between his front teeth, but the fish was too quick for him, and wriggling itself free from the teeth, made its way into the pharynx. A fish of the same sort and size was produced. It was like a perch, about 4 inches long, with a most formidable dorsal fin, the spines of which, when erected by being pushed the wrong way, stood out at least one inch. A finger passed into the throat easily felt the fish. Here was a very pretty case. But as the first point was to enable the man to breathe, in less time than it takes me to write it a bed was brought out into the verandah, and he was laid upon it and tracheotomised. Then what was to be done? Pull the fish out, any one would say; but although it was easy to seize the tail, there were the erect spines of the fins, which would have lacerated the parts past recovery had the fruitless attempt been made. Then it was suggested to push the fish down into the stomach; but alas it lay doubled up with its head to the left, and this could not be done. Then, when this was ascertained, it was hoped that the head might be turned upwards with a blunt hook, and so be dragged out. But the fish would not move. So it was necessary to leave the patient for a few hours. He was breathing freely, and nourished with beef tea enemata. Next morning it was found that the fish had become decomposed, and was easily broken up into a putrid pulp, some of which made its way into the trachea, whilst the spines offered the greatest obstacle to any removal by the mouth. In order to afford room for clearing the throat, the wound made in the tracheotomy was enlarged upwards through the junction of the alæ of the thyroid; but the patient was very exhausted, and died before relief could be given. I believe this accident is pretty well known amongst fishing communities, and that there is a preparation in the museum of one of the Scottish universities showing a pharynx with the fish impacted. A short time afterwards the history of just such a case was related in the Indian newspapers as having occurred in Ceylon. It is said that the fish was allowed to putrify in the pharynx, whence it was ejected piecemeal next day, and that the patient recovered. But in order that such a policy may be successful the patient must be provided with means of breathing, and the fish should have no spines.

Horse and Ass flesh as viands continue to gain in favour with the Parisians. During the first three months of the present year 2111 of these animals were killed for food, against 1275 in the corresponding period of 1872, and 989 in that of 1870.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 13.

H. M. S. Pearl, 17 guns, Commodore Goodenough, from Launceston 8th instant.

Harlaw, ship, 960 tons, Captain Phillips, from Melbourne 8th instant, in ballast. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents.

Waterwitch, schooner, 185 tons, Captain Greenlees, from Maryborough. R. Phillip, agent.

AUGUST 14.

City of Hobart (s.), 363 tons, Captain Clinch, from Hobart Town 11th instant. Passengers—Mr. Haskell, Mr. Hume, Miss Luffel, Rev. Mr. Neal, Mrs. Neal, Mr. Bovre, and 12 in the steerage. Willis, Lloyd, and Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 13.

Vivid, for Melbourne.
Helen White, for Adelaide.
Jessie Kelly, for New Caledonia.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 14.

Albyn's Isle, for Padang; Leander, for Shanghai; City of Adelaide (s.), You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne; City of Brisbane (s.), for Brisbane.

CLEARANCES.—AUGUST 13.

St. Fillans, ship, 1089 tons, Captain Cotter, for Calcutta.

Jessie Kelly, schooner, 145 tons, Captain Goach, for Noumea. Passengers—Messrs. B. and H. Good.

COASTERS INWARDS.—AUGUST 13.

Brothers, Shamrock, Daydawn, from Brisbane Water, with 1400 bushels shells, 7000 feet timber, 3000 feet logs, 23,000 laths; Turtle, from Lake Macquarie, with 75,000 shingles; Civility (s.), from Wollongong, with 300 tons coal; Alice, from the Hawkesbury, with 50 tons firewood; Saxonia (s.), Hebe, Hirondelle, Lalla Rookh, Vibilia, Martha Ellen, Urania, Agnes, Little Pet, Rebecca, Brilliant, from Newcastle, with 2290 tons coal; Collaroy (s.), from the Hunter River, with 160 bales hay, 160 bags tin ore, 7 bags bones, 40 hides, 300 bags coke, 108 sheep, 1 horse, 2 bulls, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—AUGUST 13.

Brothers, Alice, Daydawn, Shamrock, Native Rose, for Broken Bay; Civility (s.), for Wollongong; Urania, Lalla Rookh, Brilliant, Vibilia, Martha Ellen, Agnes, Little Pet, Hebe, Hirondelle, Saxonia (s.), Colonist, for Newcastle.

IMPORTS.—AUGUST 13.

[A special charge is made for consignees' announcements inserted in this column.]

Waterwitch, from Maryborough: 93,000 feet timber.

AUGUST 14.

City of Hobart (s.), from Hobart Town: 2853 cases fruit, 800 cases jam, 5 cases leather, 3 bulls, 400 bags bark, 25 casks ale, 15 barrels oil, 10 bags potatoes, 23 cases cheese, 2 bags fish.

Ex per Ardua: 27 packages as follows:—11 trunks boots; 1 case cash boxes; 1 case girths; 3 cases necklets and silver-mounted amber; 1 case meerschaum pipes; 1 case fancy china; 1 case concertinas; 1 case toys; 1 case razors; 1 case pocket cutlery; 1 case papier-mache goods; 1 case walking sticks; 1 case pearl fancy goods, 2 cases Ward and Payne's sheepshears—Myers and Solomon.

Ex Per Ardua: 415 packages salad oil, sardines, mustard, castor oil, cream tartar, acid, soda—J. J. Curran.

Ex Waterwitch: 93,000 feet sawn and dressed pine—J. A. Curtis.

EXPORTS.—AUGUST 13.

St. Fillans, for Calcutta: 1179 tons coal, 2061 ingots spelter, 61 empty tanks, 50 cases meat.

Jessie Kelly, for Noumea: 26 packages brandy, 50 cases claret, 1 package tobacco, 2 hogsheads beer, 31 cases kerosene, 16 cases maizena, 3 bundles iron, 5 packages drapery, 13 casks beef, 31 bags maize, 59 boxes soap, 1 case drugs, 117 bags potatoes, 21 bags onions, 6 kegs butter and lard, 32 packages.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the You Yangs (s.), this day, at 11 a.m.; City of Melbourne (s.), this day, at 3.30 p.m.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the City of Brisbane (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

FOR HONGKONG.—By the Carl, this day, at 6 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, August 13: City of Adelaide (s), 834 tons, Captain Brown, for Melbourne; Francis Henty, barque, 451 tons, Captain Abson, for Melbourne; Prima Donna, schooner, 85 tons, Captain Anderson, for Broadsound; Samuel Merrett, barque, 264 tons, Captain Holding, for Maryborough.

H.M.S. Pearl arrived last evening from Melbourne, via Launceston, whence she sailed the 8th instant, prosecuting her passage under canvas. Light winds have prevailed throughout.

By telegram we learn that the A. S. N. Co.'s steamer Alexandra, under charter to the E. and A. Mail Company, arrived at Singapore on the 12th instant, all well. She left Sydney on the 17th July, touching at Brisbane for the Queensland mails. She has therefore made a capital passage of 26 days, including all detentions. It was expected that she would leave again for the colonies about the 27th July.

The clipper ship Harlaw has made a capital passage from Melbourne. She has come on to this port for the purpose of loading a cargo of coals for Shanghai.

The steamers New England and Ballina cleared the Clarence River Heads yesterday morning bound for Sydney.

Two ships and a barque passed the port yesterday afternoon bound north, but their names were not ascertained. The Oakworth, from Melbourne for Newcastle, also made her number off the Heads yesterday.

The barque Melrose, Captain M'Kinnon, from Nelson to Newcastle, has met with the full force of the late gale, having passed through the centre of the cyclone. She left Nelson on the 25th ultimo, with light easterly wind, which continued until the 30th, when the wind began to increase until it blew a heavy gale from the E N E., ship running under very reduced canvas; barometer down to 28·70, and still falling. Rounded the ship to the wind, and in twenty minutes after it became quite calm; barometer falling to 28·50. Got the storm mizen bent while it was yet calm, but a high and confused sea was still running. In about half an hour the wind came from the N.W. a perfect hurricane and for the first two hours it was fearful to describe, the sea filling the deck from side to side, although the ship was light in ballast. The ship rode it out well, carrying away nothing of importance, but the heavy strain upon her has caused her to make water.

LAUNCH OF A NEW STEAMER.—The enterprise of Captain Heselton has supplemented our already numerous fleet of steamers by the building of a screw vessel intended as a tug-boat, and also to assist the pilot service in case of emergency, for which purpose it is the owner's intention to keep her at night time stationed at Watson's Bay, with fires banked, so that a first-class boat will always be available to attend ships making the port. The steamer that was launched yesterday morning has been built by Messrs. Bower and Drane, of Pyrmont. She has been constructed of the very best hardwood, with the exception of her decks, which are of kauri pine, and is copper-fastened from gunwale to gunwale. Her engines, now being built by Messrs. Mort and Co., will be of 40-horse power, driving a three-bladed screw, and she is also fitted with saloon accommodation for twenty passengers. Amidships she has deck houses on either side, connected above by a hurricane deck, on which is placed the steering gear; the houses being fitted for the use of the officers and engineers, while below there is ample space for fifteen days' consumption of fuel. The steamer is 100 feet on the keel, with a beam of 18 feet, and 8 feet 6 inches depth of hold, and the new craft altogether has the appearance of a fine powerful sea boat. The launch took place shortly after 9 a.m., in the presence of a large number of spectators; and as she glided down the ways, without any hitch occurring, she was named "Manly" by Mrs. Heselton, with the usual ceremony.

Captain Donald, of the ill-fated Duke of Edinburgh, arrived in town on Tuesday, and has given particulars of the late disaster. As stated in our last, the ketch cleared Tamar Heads on Saturday morning with a fine S.S.E. breeze, which freshened as the day wore on. At noon a reef was taken in the mainsail, and as the vessel was rather close in shore a good look-out was kept. At 2 p.m., when going at seven knots, a reef was sighted, the helm was put hard up instantly, and the mizzen sheet let fly to pay her head off quickly, but it was too late; the ship struck and ran her head out of water 4 feet, on the extreme western end of the reef. The canvas was taken off the ship immediately, and a female passenger and her luggage sent ashore in the boat, a work of some difficulty as there was a stiff gale blowing. The boat returned to the ship, and took provisions and water on shore. The sails were unbent and with all blocks and ropes that could be got, sent on shore, and a tent rigged for the night. Next morning Captain Donald proceeded in his boat to Bridport, a distance of sixteen miles, taking with him the passenger and her luggage, where they arrived about 1 o'clock, and were most kindly received by Mrs. Brewer, of Bowood. The vessel was insured for £700, divided between the Australian Alliance Marine and Guarantee Assurance Company, and the Derwent and Tamar Assurance Company; the wheat had been insured in the Victoria Fire and Marine Insurance Company for £500; and we understand that most of the remainder of the cargo was also insured.—*Launceston Examiner*, August 6.

WELLINGTON.

ARRIVAL.

July 28.—Hannah Broomfield, from Sydney.

THE GROUNDING OF THE MILTIADES.—The Lady Bowen (s.) arrived last evening from Mahurangi and the Hot Springs, and the following is the account obtained from Captain Kasper of the accident which occurred to the ship Miltiades whilst coming into port on Thursday afternoon:—On that day whilst the Lady Bowen was on her passage hence to Mahurangi and the Hot Springs, on rounding the North Heads he saw the ship under way beating up. He observed her when off Galle Point miss stays, and shoot on the reef, stern on. Two guns were fired from the vessel, and then a rocket was sent up. The steamer had already altered her course and proceeded at full speed to the assistance of the vessel. She was boarded by an officer of the Miltiades, who asked Captain Kasper to render assistance in getting her off. Captain Kasper replied that was what he had altered his course for, and he then placed the steamer alongside the ship, when Captain Perrett asked him if he could give her a tow astern. The master of the steamer got the ship's hawser on board, and attempted to tow her off, but could not move her. The Lady Bowen then returned and got the ship's kedge anchor and ran it out, and afterwards got hold of her tow-line again. The steamer got in line with the stern and towed, the warp of the kedge anchor being hove in by the steam winch on board the ship. After a short interval the Miltiades was successfully got off, and the steamer resumed her journey. Captain Casey will to-day advance a claim for £10,000 against the owners of the vessel for salvage.—*Southern Cross*, July 25.

THE PATERSON (s.).—Messrs. J. Brogden and Sons have sent down, per Taranaki, two divers for the purpose of saving the railway iron out of the Paterson (s.), which went on shore at the Waitara River. They have brought with them a diving apparatus belonging to the New Zealand Insurance Company, which has been lent for the purpose. During yesterday some of the cargo was taken out, and Captain Kennedy reports that, when lightened, there is every probability of the vessel being got off. Her bottom appears to be but little injured. The Paterson (s.), we learn, was insured against total loss in the following offices:—South British, £2000; New Zealand, £1500; Victoria, £1000; National, £500; total insurance, £5000. Her value was £13,500. The fresh has gone down in height and strength, and it is said that an effort will be made by the owners to raise her. All the furniture has been landed, and the deck cargo is being brought off. The water is down two feet below the main deck. Possibly all the cargo will be got out as she lies. Captain Kennedy, on behalf of the underwriters, and Captain Webster on behalf of Messrs. Brogden and Son, arrived here on Sunday last. It is supposed that the bottom of the Paterson is not seriously damaged, as she shows no signs of weakness.—*Taranaki Herald*, July 20.

LOSS OF THE BRIG CARL.—The brig Carl, Captain Masey, from Lyttelton, in ballast, struck on the Triangle rocks while beating into Bluff Harbour on Thursday morning. A survey was held on the vessel yesterday by Captain Fraser, of the Wanganui (s.), and Captain Rankin, of the William Davis, who report her to have sustained such damage as to warrant them in recommending her sale for the benefit of whom it may concern. Her position and condition are thus described:—"Lying on her beam ends to port on a bed of rocks with 4½ feet water under her stern, 8 feet amidships, and 3 feet under her forefoot. About 35 feet of main keel, and 10 feet of the deadwood and garwood broken off and floating alongside, rudder adrift, gudgeons broken, and 4 feet of the forefoot broken. On deck, about 40 feet of the port mainrail started, and in lower hold five planks of the inside skin started close to the pump-well—the water flowing out and in as the tide fell and rose. We believe she was insured for £1000."—*Southland News*, August 1.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

BRISBANE.

DEPARTURES.

August 13.—Governor Blackall (s.), Havilah (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

DEPARTURES.

August 13.—Coorong, for Sydney.
August 13.—Condor, for Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVAL.

August 13.—King Oscar, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

August 12.—Otago (s.), for New Zealand; Wethersfield, for Sydney; Medea, for Newcastle.
August 13.—Liberator, for Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WIND.	REMARKS.
August 13.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	S.W.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.W.	Ditto and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.—AUGUST 13.

QUEENSLAND, 9 A.M.

Stanthorpe—Calm. Fine
Normantown—Calm. Fine
Gilbert Town—Calm. Fine
Etheridge—Calm. Fine
Cardwell—Calm. Fine
Townsville—Calm. Fine
Bowen—E. Fine
Mackay—Calm. Fine
Nebo—Calm. Fine
Clermont—Calm. Fine
Gladstone—Calm. Fine
Rockhampton—Calm. Fine
Maryborough—SW. Fine
Roma—Calm. Fine
Taroom—SE. Fine
Cape Moreton—Calm. Fine
Brisbane—S. Fine
Toowoomba—SW. Fine
Warwick—Calm. Fine
Goondiwindi—Calm. Fine.

N. S. WALES.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.
Tenterfield	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Casino	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Grafton	SW. Fine	SW. Fine
Clarence Heads	SW. Fine, sea smooth	SW. Fine, sea smooth
Glen Innes	Calm. Fine	SW. Fine
Inverell	Calm. Fine	S. W. Fine
Port Macquarie	WSW. Fine	S. Fine
West Kempsey	SW. Fine	SW. Fine
Armidale	W. Fine	W. Fine
Temworth	SW. Fine	NW. Fine
Gunnedah	SW. Fine	NW. Fine
Narrabri	Calm. Frosty	SW. Fine
Wee Waa	Calm. Fine	SW. Fine
Pilliga	Calm. Fine	S. Fine
Beggabri	SW. Frosty	Calm. Fine
Walgett	Calm. Fine	W. Fine
Brewarrina	Calm. Fine	SE Fine
Bourke	Calm. Fine	SE. Fine
Muswellbrook	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Murrurundi	Calm. Foggy	Calm. Fine
Singleton	Calm. Fine	SE. Fine
Maitland	W. Fine	W. Fine
Port Stephens	WSW., strong. Cloudy	SW., strong. Cloudy
Newcastle	SW. Fine, sea smooth	S., fresh. Fine
Barrenjuee	SW. Fine	S. Cloudy
Windsor	NE. Fine	SE. Fine
Sydney	SW. Fine	S. Fine
South Head	W. Fine, sea smooth	S. Fine, sea smooth
Wollongong	SW. Fine	SW. Fine
Kiama	Calm. Fine	SW. Cloudy
Jervis Bay	WSW Cloudy	SW., fresh. Cloudy
Goulburn	SE. Fine	Calm. Fine
Braidwood	SW. Fine	NW Fine
Araluen	Calm. Fine	S. Fine
Moruya	NW. Fine	S. Fine
Queanbeyan	NNE. Frosty	Calm. Fine
Bombala	SW. Like rain	NE. Dull, showery
Cooma	S. Cloudy	SW. Cloudy
Eden	SW. Cloudy	SW. Showery
Gabo Island	SW. Squally, rain	SW. Cloudy
Yass	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Gundagai	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Tumut	Calm. Foggy	Calm. Fine
Bega	Calm. Fine	SW. Cloudy
Albury	Calm. Foggy	W. Fine
Bathurst	W. Fine	Calm. Fine
Carcoar	Calm. Fine	W. Fine
Hill End	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Woodford	W. Fine	Calm. Fine
Mudgee	Calm. Fine	W. Fine
Guigong	W. Fine	W. Fine
Cassilis	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Merriwa	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Coolah	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Wellington	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Dubbo	Calm. Fine	W. Fine
Orange	Calm. Fine	S. Fine
Forbes	NE. Fine	Calm. Fine
Grenfell	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Young	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Urana	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Deniliquin	SW. Fine	Calm. Fine
Hay	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Moulamein	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Balranald	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Euston	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Wentworth	Calm. Fine	W. Fine

VICTORIA.		Bar.	Ther.
Melbourne	NE. by E. Fine	30·178	65·
Queenscliff	W. Overcast	30·13	48·
Cape Schank	N. Overcast	29 90	50·
Cape Otway	Calm. Fine	29·938	53·
Portland	Calm. Fine	30·156	51·
S. AUSTRALIA.			
Peak	N. Fine	61·52	
Alice Springs	Calm. Fine		
Glitchen Bay	N. Fine	30·108	53·
Adelaide	NE. Fine	29·978	5[illegible]
M'Donnell Bay	NW. Fine		
Daly Waters	E. Fine		
Port Darwin	Calm. Fine.	29·875	75·

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 9° 33' 22" East, 19th March, 1873.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1h p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and to mean sea level.

Velocity of wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force in lbs. on the square foot, deduced from velocity.

Rainfall and evaporation measured inches.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

AUGUST 13, 1874. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity	Wind. Force.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·031	51·0	79	W.	10	0·5	0	0·06	7·0
P.M. 3	29·938	60·4	59	W.	5	0·1	8		
9	30·006	53·0	75	W.	12	0·7	0		4·0
Mean ..	29·992	54·5	71·0		9	0·4	2·7		5·5

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·112.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 62·4 | Sun—maximum .... 98·0
Shade { Minimum .... 46·9 | Grass—minimum ....

Thermometer, with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum, 146·6.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 57·7.

Total rainfall from January 1 to August 13, 53 165 inches.

Average rainfall of previous 15 years for period January 1 to August 1, 37·606 inches.

Average annual rainfall of preceding 15 years, 51·637 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS.

Arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.

Only fourteen of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

STATIONS.	Least distance from East coast in miles.	Height above sea in feet.	At 9 A.M.—AUG. 13, 1874. Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Maximum.	Minimum.	Rain in inches.
Tenterfield..	80		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	52·1	31·3	0
Grafton	22		—	—	—	SW.	1·0	78·7	35·4	0
Bourke	393		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	63·3	28·9	0
Narrabri ...	196		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	67·7	24·0	0
Armidale ...	80	3278	—	45·2	61	W.	1·0	61·2	27·4	0
Pt. M'quarie	1	33	29·967	57·0	—	WSW.	1·0	68·8	42·1	0
Murrurundi	94	1545	—	—	—	SE.	—	54·1	37·3	0
Cassilis	120		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	58·1	32·2	0
Musw'llbr'k	68	475	—	—	—	Calm	0·0	64·0	35·6	0
Dubbo	182		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	55·9	21·9	0
Mudgee	121	1500	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	66·4	30·0	0
Newcastle ..	1	112	30·012	52·7	56	SW.	0·4	60·8	42·8	0
Orange	134	2891	—	—	—	S.	—	48·6	36·0	0
Bathurst ...	96	2200	30·080	45·5	74	NNW	1·0	60·0	31·0	0
Woodford ..	50	2192	29·901	41·8	—	W.	0·2	51·7	40·9	0
Forbes	176		30·205	47·0	—	NE.	—	56·2	27·1	0
Parramatta.	16		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	59·5	47·7	0
Sydney	5	155	30·042	50·4	73	WSW.	1·0	62·4	44·5	0
Wentworth.	476		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	63·1	36·5	0
Young	160		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	54·0	30·1	0
Goulburn ...	54	2129	30·117	38·8	93	SE.	1·0	53·1	29·9	0
Wagga	161		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	55·1	34·0	0
C. St. George	0	170	30·061	48·6	66	WSW.	9·0	57·2	42·6	0
Queanbeyan	60		—	—	—	NNE	4·0	49·2	27·1	0
Deniliquin...	287	410	30·212	47·0	85	SW.	1·0	62·2	30·2	0
Cooma	58	2637	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	42·6	26·3	0
Albury	175	572	30·112	35·9	97	E.	—	51·2	37·8	0
Eden	0	107	29·983	52·7	70	SW.	4·0	59·0	46·1	0·07

Frosty at Narrabri and Queanbeyan; foggy at Albury, and squally at Gabo Island.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR AUGUST 14, 1874.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.
	h.m.	h.m.	
SUN	6.43	5.36	Last quarter 5th
MOON	8·4 a.m.	7.10 p.m.	New moon 12th
MERCURY	5.42 a.m.	5.56 p.m.	First quarter 20th
VENUS	8.41 a.m.	8.41 p.m.	Full moon 27th
MARS	8.10 a.m.	4.22 p.m.	
JUPITER.........	8.43 a.m.	8.37 p.m.	Moon's age, 1·9 days.
SATURN	4·21 p.m.	6.11 a.m.	

MOON.—Perigee, 2nd and 29th; in Equator, 2nd; G. N. Declination, 9th; in Equator, 16th; G. S. Declination, 23rd; in Equator, 30th; apogee, 17th.

High water at Fort Denison, a.m. 9h. 37m., p.m. 9h. 53m.

H. C. RUSSELL, Government Astronomer.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW STATIONERY WAREHOUSE
30, BRIDGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

DENNIS and SMITH beg to inform their customers that they have opened an extensive Warehouse for the supply of OFFICE, MERCANTILE, and LAW STATIONERY of every description and of the very best quality, which they intend to offer at the lowest rates; and have also just completed the erection of their new Workshops, having spared neither expense nor trouble to obtain new machinery of the most recent improvements, and also to secure the services of the most skilful workmen for their ACCOUNT BOOK, BOOKBINDING, RULING, PRINTING, and STAMPING DEPARTMENTS.

DENNIS and SMITH,
Account Book Makers, Manufacturing Stationers, and General Printers, 30, BRIDGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

REFERRING to the above Advertisement, we sincerely thank our customers for their past support, and trust to receive a continuance of their favours, now that we are in such a good position to execute their esteemed orders.

DENNIS and SMITH,
Account Book Makers, Manufacturing Stationers, and General Printers, 30, BRIDGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOME SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES.—The undersigned are the only Authorised AGENTS in Australia for the SALE of the HOME SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES, and every genuine one has their name engraved on the steel face plate. All others are worthless German imitations.

M. MOSS and CO.,
Wynyard-lane.
Sole Agents for Australia and New Zealand

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

It is hereby notified that BRANCHES of this Bank have been opened at GLEN INNES and DUNGOG, in this colony, for the transaction of all usual banking business.

T. A. DIBBS, Manager.
Sydney, 1st August, 1874.

THE LITTLE WANZER. — CAUTION.—We desire to caution intending purchasers against being victimised by fraudulent imitations of this celebrated Sewing Machine, which are being offered in this market.

The Sole Agents for Australia are
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO.,
108, Pitt-street.

MR. G. GABRIEL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist may be consulted daily. 20, Wynyard-square. 20

MR. JOHN SPENCER, SURGEON-DENTIST
8, Wynyard-square,
Awarded for proficiency in Mechanical Dentistry,
THE LONDON
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION MEDAL for 1873.

MR. PEDLEY, DENTIST
1, CARLTON-TERRACE, Wynyard-square,
(Late of 12, George-street, Hanover-square, London, W.)

TEAS, EX AARHUUS, on SALE by
M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO.

NEW TEAS.—Season 1874, 1875, ex steamship AMOY. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

THE CITY BANK.—
A BRANCH of this BANK is now open at YOUNG, for the transaction of all usual banking business.

WILL. NEILL, Manager.
Sydney, 1st August, 1874.

CITY BANK.—
A BRANCH of this BANK will be opened at BATHURST, on THURSDAY next, the 20th instant, under the management of J. J. ASHE, Esq., for the transaction of all usual banking business.

By order of the Board.
WILL. NEILL, Manager.
Sydney, 13th August, 1874.

THE KHIVA
the most STYLISH and AGREEABLE SHIRT to wear ever introduced.

C. HEMSLEY, SHIRTMAKER,
390, George-street.

LAND FOR SALE, from £75 per acre upwards; Land for Leasehold at £2 per acre per annum upwards; right to mines for coal reserve. R. HARNETT, 321, George-street.

BARRAUD AND LUND'S GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES. JAMES LEVICK and CO.

MOSSMAN'S FERRY.—
SUNDAY, 16th August.
Leaves Circular Wharf, 9.30, 1, 2 30, 3, 3.20.
Leaves Mossman's Bay, 10, 12, 1.30, 4.
Calling at Lavender Bay at 5 minutes to 11, and 5 minutes to 1.

HAWKESBURY RACE MEETING
Take a Good CIGAR with you.
W. S. GUNN,
85, King-street.

HAWKESBURY RACE MEETING
Take a Good CIGAR with you.
W. S. GUNN,
85, King-street.

NEW FIGS, in small boxes. HY. P. PALSER
corner of York and Market streets.

BARRY'S PEARL CREAM removes blotches and pimples, dispels dark and unsightly spots, drives away freckles, tan and sunburn, and mantles the pale and faded cheek with youthful bloom and beauty. Sold by all druggists.

SUGARS EX PARALOS

Balance of Cargo
for sale by auction, by order of
Messrs. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME,
on
TUESDAY, 18th August, at 11 o'clock.
EVERY LINE WILL BE SOLD.
CAREY, GILLES, and CO.,
Auctioneers.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1874.

WITHOUT making any special objection to the appointment of Mr. LEE to the office of police magistrate at Bathurst, the fact of that appointment not unnaturally suggests the inquiry whether the practice—now not uncommon—of making such appointments the reward of political service, is really a good one in the interests of the public and to be commended, or whether the custom would not henceforth "be more honoured in the breach than in the observance." There seems some likelihood of its becoming an established practice of responsible government. The existing Administration has followed precedent in the matter, but by so doing has also established precedent. What Mr. COWPER and Mr. PARKES did other Premiers will consider themselves entitled to do without blame, and therefore it is high time to reflect whether we are not getting on to a descending plane where it will not be possible to call a halt when the danger stands revealed.

No doubt something may be said in favour of the course taken, from the analogy of English precedents. Appointments of all sorts are often made in England from among the adherents of one party or another. But those who rely upon this argument, forget or overlook the fact that in England the number of competent persons for any sort of office is practically unlimited, and the choice of the Government therefore so wide, that the danger of improper appointments is reduced to a minimum, and is in fact merely nominal. The consequence is that in England it is not difficult to secure the necessary fitness, and any Government would be disgraced by, and would scarcely be able to survive, any glaring misfeasance in this respect. But in this colony there is not the same range of choice, and except in the case of strictly scientific or professional appointments, there is more danger that no other qualification should be thought of, than that of having faithfully—perhaps, often too faithfully—served some Ministry or party—especially in the capacity of member of Parliament. In such service too, there is always the risk that a certain degree of unscrupulousness may enhance its value still more, in which case it will be the less satisfactory to see it rewarded by a judicial appointment.

It may be urged also, and with truth, that in England politicians are constantly passing from Parliament to the Bench, and that the highest office of all—namely, that of Lord Chancellor—is the reward quite as much of political work as of legal ability. It is the uniform custom for the lawyer so promoted to drop the political partisan and assume thenceforth the traditionary impartiality of the Judge; nor for centuries now has there been any complaint on this score. The *esprit de corps* of the Bar has established a code of morals which is uniformly observed, and any violation of it would be followed by a punishment which no man in his senses would voluntarily incur. Let us rejoice to think that the same spirit animates the colonial Bar, and that British traditions are in this respect reproduced without any deterioration. We have recently seen the leader of the Parliamentary Opposition raised to the highest seat on the Bench, yet no one has the slightest apprehensions that the preferences or animosities of political life will follow Sir JAMES MARTIN into the Supreme Court, or that any suitor will have justice delayed or denied in virtue of his political opinions. Why not then, it may be said, exercise the same faith in persons appointed to the inferior offices? It would be pleasant to be able to do so. But in the first place, many of these appointments are given to persons who have had none of the training appertaining to the Bar, and who do not come within the sphere of its *morale*; and in the second place, there is a constant tendency to degeneracy in the class of political adventurers; and for these reasons we are not able to repose in perfect confidence on the prevalence of a high sense of honour.

The abstract principles by which public appointments ought to be regulated, are generally well understood, and admitted. No one denies that fitness in the person appointed is the first and essential requisite. Nor will any one dispute, that out of a number of competing candidates, the fittest—that is the one best qualified to perform the duties of the office—ought always to be selected. And clearly it is the duty of every Government to endeavour to find out the fittest and most qualified person, whether or not among the ostensible candidates for any appointment. But it is argued—in the interests of party Government—out of a number of equally fit or qualified candidates, why should not the Government choose a supporter or the Minister a friend? Nay, how could any Government, or Minister under responsible Government, refrain from making such a choice, or even, in cases of doubt, from determining the doubt in favour of the supporter, or the friend? Shall any person be disqualified, or the country be deprived of the services of a qualified person because he happens to be the conscientious supporter of a Government, or near friend of a Minister? These arguments are fair and weighty, but the real question is not whether friendship with a Minister is a disqualification, but whether it is a qualification. Competent men are always welcomed to office to whatever party they may have belonged, the objection is to incompetency being overlooked out of regard to political considerations. In general it is obvious that the proverbial saying about CÆSAR'S wife is applicable to all appointments, and that, were it only with a view to inspire public confidence, it is far safer to avoid all suspicion of corrupt or personal motives by selecting our public servants, and particularly the more highly remunerated in proportion to their labours and responsibilities, from a class of persons who have not been prominent in politics, or who have not conferred political or other obligations upon leading public personages. However, in scientific or professional cases there is a certain guarantee for the necessary professional qualifications from the very necessities of the case. But this guarantee is often weakened or neutralised by the limited number out of which, in this colony, the selection has to be made. And accordingly in some of these very cases appointments have been made under responsible Government which have severely shaken public confidence.

What danger, then, must there be in the appointment of political partizans to a judicial office, like that of Police Magistrate, whose functions more nearly concern the daily life and personal interests of every member of a community than those of any Judge of the Supreme or of a District Court, and yet for which no professional qualification appears to be required or insisted on. The larger Courts deal with matters of more importance, but the police office affects the fortunes of a much greater number. And in general the decisions of the former are subject to constant and indefinite revision and correction, whereas those of the latter are, for the most part, final and conclusive, while their incidental effects last for a long time. And as the office of Police Magistrate is both a legal and judicial office, theoretically at least involving whatever legal knowledge is necessary to determine points of law—many of them of the highest importance—some guarantee of professional qualification would almost appear to be a *sine qua non* in the holder of such an office. Yet almost every one, however ignorant or uneducated, who has contrived, by any amount of artifice or duplicity, to gain the suffrages of a constituency, appears to consider himself from that moment, qualified for Police Magistrate. The special objection to the appointment of political partizans to the office of Police Magistrate is that the circumstances of the appointment are calculated to disqualify the person appointed, or at any rate to affect injuriously, or greatly lessen his fitness for the office. It will not be denied that not only is thorough impartiality an essential requisite in a Judge, but that—more still than in the case of other offices—it is almost equally essential for him to be removed from the least suspicion of partiality. Is it not too probable that these requisites may be wanting in a person, however otherwise qualified, who is appointed by reason of his strong proclivities, and it may be his extreme unscrupulousness, in the service of a particular party? And if it should ever happen that a corrupt or arbitrary Government should desire, or be supposed to desire the law to be strained, or justice perverted, against some formidable or particularly obnoxious adversary, it is easy to perceive what a multitude of ready-made agents for such a purpose could be accumulated on country benches, like so many arrows in their several quivers, to be discharged at the heads of future victims.

This question becomes daily more interesting and important from the obviously popular, and indeed democratic, tendency to increase the number of Police Magistrates, and, as far as possible, to throw the jurisdiction of the inferior Courts into the hands of paid functionaries. The paid Magistrate or Judge is popularly regarded with greater favour, and enjoys a larger share of public confidence than the unpaid. Or perhaps the true explanation is that the stipendiary, being a paid servant, is more directly responsible—more amenable to popular and Parliamentary influence, or even to coercion, than any number of country squires, doctors, or storekeepers, who can sometimes venture to be independent on the side of justice, particularly if they belong to that better class — unfortunately fast disappearing—who have not aspired to, and who do not regard, the Bench as a means of social advancement. There may be many and frequent reasons for expecting superior impartiality in a thoroughly competent and high-minded Police Magistrate, as compared with the general run of country justices now-a-days. But on the other hand, there are too many instances among these stipendiary magistrates, who have earned or depend for their situations through political influences, of a disposition to favour the the more numerous class, and sometimes to aim at the high popular distinction of "the poor man's friend." It is evident that such reputation for, or exhibition of, partiality, is the last thing desirable in a Police Magistrate, or in a judicial officer of any sort. It is further evident that the habit of mind thus exemplified must be greatly encouraged by the practice of appointing political partizans, but especially members of the Assembly, to offices of this sort. And the result may be that the country benches will be packed with political adventurers, and Parliamentary hacks, and that justice in these Courts will come in time to be dispensed according to the political opinions or social position of the suitors, or in obedience to the known or supposed policy of the Government of the day.

This evil tendency might be greatly modified or counteracted by insisting on some professional training and qualification in all stipendiary magistrates. But better still, if a rule were to be laid down, whether by Parliament or the Government itself, for their appointment from among the non-political classes, that is to say out of the large number of persons who have taken no prominent or active part in politics, and particularly have never been members of either House of Parliament. Some rule of the sort, for limited periods, prevails elsewhere. To exclude men who had been members of Parliament altogether from these offices would surely not too severely tax the self-denial of a patriotic class. And there can be little doubt that quite a sufficient number of candidates might be found from the rest of the community to prevent the public service, or the administration of justice, from suffering by a lack of competent persons.

THE formation of a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has been the subject of some correspondence recently published. There appears to have been a misunderstanding as to the actual position of the question. The statement that a scheme was in course of preparation to which the assistance of the public would shortly be solicited has been followed by a reminder to the effect that an association was formed some months ago, as an offshoot from the Society for the Promotion of Morality. The fact that such a misunderstanding has occurred may, however, be taken as evidence that the question has not received at the hands of the public the amount of attention which it fairly deserves. All, therefore, who have at heart the promotion of the cause should be glad to hear of this renewed attempt to arouse public interest in it, whether the result be to establish the existing association on a new and broader basis, or to merge it in a new one of a more comprehensive character.

The object in view is worthy of the most cordial support from all classes. A Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, whilst seeking primarily the good of one particular class, promotes ultimately the welfare of the public at large. Agencies of this kind are, rightly considered, necessary appendages to our courts of justice and our penal establishments, carrying towards completion the work which in the latter is only begun. It is in self-protection that society subjects convicted criminals to penal confinement and discipline; but there can hardly be a greater mistake than to suppose that society has done all that it can do or ought to do to protect itself when it has carried its penal sentences into execution. Too often the necessary infliction of punishment upon an offender is but the first step towards converting him into an irreconcilable enemy of society, whose life thenceforth will be spent in warring against its members, and increasing employment for the costly agencies which it has to maintain for the administration of justice. To check the production of such evils as these is, as we may variously view it, the indirect result or the main object of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies. When the term of a prisoner's punishment expires, and the gaol has wrought upon him all the effects that it was able to produce for good or evil, the work of the society begins. Its function is then to reinforce the good influences and neutralize the evil by introducing the man to new and healthy associations, by providing him with honest employment, and by withdrawing him at once from the temptations of idleness and want, from the hopelessness of a position in which he might find himself despised and shunned, and from the danger of seeking companionship and sympathy, perhaps subsistence itself, amidst the class of habitual criminals.

It should never be forgotten that widely differing varieties of character are to be found amongst those who are brought before our courts of justice, and who pass terms of imprisonment in our gaols for offences against society. In some cases the commission of the offence is largely due to the pressure of surrounding circumstances bearing down a weak will, and a conscience ill-instructed or repressed, though not absolutely stifled. In others, it may more truly be said that a natural tendency to crime breaks through the restraints of surrounding circumstances when a weaker point than usual is all that offers resistance to the pressure from within. By giving considerable discretionary powers to our magistrates and judges, we make some sort of rough provision for apportioning punishment to the peculiar requirements of each case. But it is impossible to carry this principle beyond certain limits: first, because we cannot gauge the demerit of any offender with perfect accuracy; and, next, because it is necessary that given offences should, as a rule, have a certain minimum penalty attached to them, in order that a wholesome deterrent effect may be produced upon the minds of those who are unacquainted with the circumstances which might lead a magistrate or Judge to treat offenders in certain cases with extreme leniency. And even allowing to the fullest extent for variations in the severity of sentences, all offenders, whatever were the circumstances under which they were consigned to gaol, re-enter life in one sense upon a similar footing. But at this very point of re-entrance the differences of character before mentioned may in the absence of a helping or protecting hand become convergent tendencies to evil. The comparatively well-disposed offender will be the man most heavily oppressed by the shame of his position, most keenly alive to the rebuffs and disappointments encountered in the unassisted attempt to recover himself, and in peculiar danger of again breaking down before the first fresh temptation to crime that occurs in the midst of his bitter despair of recovery. On the other hand, the man whose first lapse into crime simply illustrated the strength of his criminal proclivities is in special peril when he emerges from the place of his imprisonment with his character, as it were, officially stamped upon him. It is but the fear of detection and punishment that prevents him from relapsing into crime, and becoming in the end a confirmed and hardened offender. How easily that fear is overcome when the man falls into the midst of vicious associations is a matter of every-day experience. In both classes of cases it is serving the best interests of the men themselves and of society at large to step in at the critical moment, and, by timely help and judicious guidance, forestall or counteract the depressing influences and the incitements to evil to which the newly-discharged prisoner is peculiarly exposed.

This is no novel project, no experimental undertaking. The value of agencies established for this purpose has been tested with the most gratifying results in Great Britain, in the United States, and within the last two years in the neighbouring colony of Victoria. Details illustrating the working of the New York Prison Association were published the other day in our columns. In London two such societies are now in operation. The Victorian Society, with Sir W. F. STAWELL as its president, has issued a report, so far very satisfactory, of its first year's operations. What we require in this colony is, as we take it, a society not merely existing in Sydney, and for Sydney, and working with Government funds as its chief support, but a society with its head quarters in Sydney, with branches, or agencies, or representatives in all the chief towns of the colony, with the gaol chaplains as *ex-officio* members of committee, and deriving strength from the contributions and the confidence of the public.

PROPOSED ANNEXATION OF NEW GUINEA.—We understand that the Cabinet of New South Wales have forwarded to the Imperial Government representations favourable to the annexation of New Guinea.

SUPREME COURT.—Business This Day.—Jury Court: Kelly v. City Bank, part heard. Banco Court: Taylor v. Fitzpatrick, Bauer v. Wright. Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Court.—Before his Honor Mr. Justice Hargrave: Catton petitioner v. Catton respondent, motion. In Equity.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge, at 11 a.m.—Motions and Petitions.—Master's Office 10.30; Fitzpatrick and others v. Barker and others, to tax costs of defendant E. Barker; Hellyer v. Druitt, to deliver out deeds; 11 a.m., M'Carthy v. Harkness and others, cross-examination upon affidavit of defendant Harkness; 12 noon, Dibbs v. Brown, adjourned evidence.

DISTRICT COURT.—Business for Friday, 14th August.—Ca. Sa. Motions: Dawe v. Swadling and another, Cunningham v. Busby, Savage v. M'Grath, M'Kay v. Morgan, Cohen v. M'Dowell, Mackey v. Hillyar, Weir v. M'Mahon, Whiddon v. Carroll, Weir v. Buchanan, Burton v. Connolly, Wilson v. Lawson, Thomson v. Owen, Suttle v. Scrivener. Rehearing: Learmonth v. Warden. Interpleader Motion: Watson v. Fagan, Henry claimant. Causes: Melville v. Cork and others; Farmer and another v. Casey, Tomes v. Merriman, Hargraves and another v. Benstead.

OMNIBUS CONDUCTORS.—A correspondent complains that two ladies were subjected to abuse and extortion by an omnibus conductor. He states that the ladies wished to proceed to Bondi, and, being strangers, got into the omnibus on its way down Pitt-street to the Circular Quay; when the 'bus turned round at the stand the conductor demanded 3d., and on proceeding to Bondi the usual fare was also taken. It may seem hard to our correspondent, but the conductor was entitled to the 3d., and he cannot be supposed to know whether they were strangers or not. If the conductors are abusive there is a remedy through the Transit Commissioners.

MODEL DRAWING.—We are glad to perceive that the Directors of the School of Arts have arranged to give those who attend the ladies' drawing-class the opportunity of drawing from the flat and the round under the instruction of a qualified teacher. Miss Marsh, whose services are engaged, has, we believe, studied in one of the London Schools of Design.

TEMPERANCE HALL.—The usual Alliance free weekly temperance meeting was held on Wednesday night in the Temperance Hall. Mr. John Palser presided. There was a good attendance. The audience was addressed by Messrs. Cosgrove, Perry, Adelaide, Selby, Young, and F. R. Holdsworth. At the close of the meeting several persons signed the pledge.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—The foundation stone of a new church, to be called All Saints, will be laid tomorrow, Saturday, in Ocean-street, Woollahra, by the Lord Bishop of Sydney. The service will be of a choral character, and will take place at 3 p.m. The Rev. H. Wallace Mort, M.A., son of Mr. Henry Mort, will, we understand, be the incumbent.

ASTRONOMICAL.—The rising and setting of the planets Jupiter and Venus have been for the last two nights a pleasing sight. The sky was for the most part cloudless, and an uninterrupted view was therefore obtainable. There was a difference of only three minutes in the rising of these two planets, and of one at the setting.

SYDNEY ROWING CLUB.—A meeting of the Sydney Rowing Club was held last night, at Pfahlert's Hotel—Mr. Q. Deloitte, captain, in the chair. The first business transacted was the election of a large committee, from which sub-committees are to be formed for the carrying out of the various matters connected with the forthcoming intercolonial gig race. The chairman then informed the meeting that a champion gig race was to be pulled at a regatta to be held on the Clarence River in October, and invited the opinion of members as to whether a crew should be sent from Sydney or not. It was stated that in all probability the Melbourne champion crew would enter, and the meeting was of opinion that the Sydney crew now training should also go up. It was decided to invite members desirous of competing at Grafton to send in their names, so that a crew could be formed for practice, from which, should any of the champion crew be unable to leave Sydney for Grafton, substitutes could be taken. It was also proposed that before committing the club to any fixed course of action in reference to the Grafton race, the secretary be instructed to write to the secretary of the Clarence River regatta, asking him to postpone the date of closing entries until after the intercolonial race had been pulled. The resolution, having been put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The general monthly meeting of this association was held last evening at the Rooms, Bathurst-street. There was a good attendance. Mr. R. H. Downing (the president) occupied the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Several persons were admitted by ballot as members. The hon. secretary (Mr. H. Davies) stated that Mr. John Coleman had undertaken to conduct a mechanical drawing-class in connection with the association. It was resolved that the meetings should in future begin at half-past 7 instead of 8 o'clock, as heretofore. An adjourned discussion then took place on the subject of the application of the spring loaded safety valve to marine boilers. Mr. H. Davies thought spring-loaded safety valves might be made to work as efficiently in marine engines as they were known to work on locomotive and stationary engines. He drew on a blackboard a design of a spring-loaded safety valve designed by Mr. G. Davidson, the superintending engineer at the A. S. N. Company's works, and himself, and gave an elaborate description of it. He pointed out advantages the plan possessed over a design published lately in the *Engineer*, and which gained a £100 prize offered by a scientific association in England. It was mentioned, however, that though there was much similarity in the two plans, the one designed in the colony was in no way suggested by that prepared in England. Mr. Grant drew and described a design of a steam piston loaded safety valve, and there was some criticism of the plan by Messrs. Davidson, Davies, and Cruikshank. Mr. Robert Scott exhibited a drawing of Naylor's compensating spring safety valve, and read a description of it. The President laid before the meeting a design of a safety valve, the peculiarity of which is that it is acted upon by the water instead of steam. Mr. Halliday, Mr. Grant, Mr. Croll, and Mr. Cruikshank offered some comments on the plan. Mr. Davidson said that the great object that would be effected by the substitution of spring valves for dead weight valves would be the saving of steam on board a vessel in a heavy sea. There would also, he thought, be less wear and tear of the valves, and another advantage it possessed was that it could be locked up so as to prevent it from being tampered with. It was unanimously decided in the affirmative, that spring-loaded safety valves for marine boilers could be used with advantage. Of the various designs submitted at the meeting, Mr. Davidson's was the most approved of, a large number of hands being held up in favour of it than for any of the others. The meeting then closed.

SUICIDE.—Yesterday the City Coroner held an inquest respecting the cause of death of David Irving, who had resided at Belle Vue-street, Redfern. The wife of deceased deposed that he was forty-three years of age, and a native of Scotland; he was by trade a ropemaker; he had left four children; she last saw him, about 6 o'clock in the morning, alive in the bedroom; he was then all right, and quite well; he had always been a sober and temperate man; on Sunday last he was suffering from diarrhœa, and on Monday he complained of weakness; he was at work on Monday and Tuesday; she observed nothing in his manner or behaviour to lead her to suppose that his mind was impaired; he was always a sane, rational, sensible man; nothing had lately occurred to annoy her husband; he was not in debt; she never at any time heard him say that he would commit suicide; when she last saw him yesterday morning he was leaving his bedroom to go to his work; at a quarter to 7 o'clock, as she was herself getting up, she was called by Mrs. Dymock, a neighbour; she went out of her room, and observed Mr. Dymock and Mr. Mitchell bringing her husband into the house; they laid him on the sofa and she found that he was dead; there was a mark round his neck as if something had been tied round it; some persons went for a doctor; Dr Marshall came shortly afterwards and examined the body; since then she had seen a line hanging to a pine tree in the yard; that line is similar to one which was in the yard. Henry Mitchell deposed that he resided at Belle Vue-street, Redfern, next to the house occupied by the deceased; shortly before 7 o'clock yesterday morning he entered the lane dividing his house from Irving's, and saw deceased hanging from a pine tree in his yard; one leg was partly resting on a wooden horse; Mr. Dymock raised the body and witness cut the rope; he was quite dead; they carried the body into the house. Dr. Marshall gave it as his opinion that death had resulted from asphyxia by hanging. The jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst labouring under temporary insanity.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Australian Division No. 76 Sons of Temperance celebrated their fifth anniversary last evening, by a *conversazione*, in the New Oddfellows' Hall, Elizabeth-street, when about one hundred persons were present. The first portion of the evening was taken up with a concert, at which Messrs. E. M. Clarke, Denham, Grier, Hosking, and Moncrieff took part. Misses Crawford and Gersham also gave their valuable assistance. The concert gave great satisfaction, and passed off very agreeably. After an intermission of a few minutes, dancing commenced and was indulged in by most of those present. Mr. A. Johnson, W.P., presided during the evening, and Mr. Lintern acted as master of ceremonies.

JUDGE MEYMOTT ON TAMWORTH JURIES.—The *Tamworth News* of Tuesday last reports some lively proceedings during the sittings of the Quarter Sessions. When District Judge Meymott was summing up in a cattle-stealing case, he is reported to have said "although the case against the prisoners was the clearest one he ever heard, *he should not be surprised if they were acquitted.*" The second incident arose when the jury gave their verdict in the case of a man named Carey, charged with an assault with intent to rob. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and his Honor misunderstanding the verdict and taking the finding to be "guilty," stated that it was an unusual circumstance that out of so many cases as had been heard at that Court not one prisoner had been acquitted. He thanked the jury, and entirely concurred with their verdict. It was here explained that the verdict was "not guilty," when his Honor said angrily, "I withdraw my remarks; I don't concur with your verdict, and you can go without my thanks!"

COURSING.—The coursing for the Waterloo Cup (says the *Argus*) was brought to a conclusion on Saturday. Though only nine courses were required, it was late in the afternoon before the last trial was decided. The winner of the cup was Mr. M'Culloch's dog Royal Water, Mr. Wagner's Sandy being the runner up. Pandora won the Waterloo Purse, and Happy Lass the Waterloo Plate. There was a good deal of treble-event betting on the results, but as Deerfoot was in nearly every instance taken for the Purse, the fielders had the advantage. For the Waterloo Cup, Royal Water was well backed, and on this event the bookmakers will lose heavily.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—At the Newcastle Police Court on Tuesday last (as reported in the *Pilot*) John Clancy was charged with attempting to commit suicide on board the ship Minora, while on a voyage from New Zealand to Newcastle, on the 6th instant. In his evidence Captain Smidt says that on the voyage to Newcastle prisoner seemed strange in his manner; on one occasion he came into the cabin, and asked me where I was going to, and why we had hove the vessel to in a fair wind; on the 6th instant the ship was under all plain sail, fine weather, when a seaman told me prisoner was missing; we got a light and after some time found him; we found him hanging by the neck under the forehatch by a two-inch rope, of which there were two half-hitches round his neck; I cut him down; there was little life left in him, and his legs were stiff; I sent for water and got him round; he afterwards went raving mad; fearing he would do some harm to himself I made a strait-jacket for him; I afterwards asked him why he tried to hang himself, and he said he did not know anything about it; I asked him then if he had been drinking, and he said "Yes, heavily, for three weeks before I came on board." He also said he had had a sunstroke in Aden; and he had been attacked several times, but not so bad as this. According to the medical testimony it was believed that the unfortunate man was suffering from delirium tremens, and the magistrates ordered Clancy to find sureties for good behaviour, or one month in gaol for medical treatment.

FIRE AT ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, MORPETH.—The *Maitland Mercury* of yesterday reports that a fire occurred at St. James's Church (Church of England), Morpeth, on Tuesday, about noon, which might have been the means of the whole edifice being destroyed; but, owing to favourable circumstances, the conflagration was subdued before such disastrous damage resulted, and with only the destruction of a portion of the roof. The circumstances connected with the fire may be stated as follows:—A contract has been taken for some time past by Mr. Sherwood for a new roof for the edifice, together with other alterations connected with the roof. The contractor had visited the church about 10 o'clock on the morning of the fire, when everything was all right; but on returning to the place about 12 o'clock, he found that a large heap of dry bushes and underwood, which was in close proximity to the church, had been set fire to, and was burning briskly; but by whom it was set on fire he was unable to discover. He put the fire out as well as he was able, and left to go home to his dinner, and the only reasonable supposition as to the origin of the fire is that some sparks or leaves must have been carried on to the church, and as the shingles were old, at once ignited them. The fire was first discovered, about twenty minutes to 1, by a dealer named Farrey, who at once raised the alarm. The fire originated about the centre of the church, and halfway up on the north side—the side facing the town. As soon as the alarm was given a large number of willing hands at once went to the spot, and commenced taking means to subdue the fire, and to remove the fittings and furniture from the church. After a little delay, during which time the fire spread considerably, there being a slight breeze from the westward, ladders were procured, and a line formed of men from the well at the parsonage to the roof of the church, along which buckets of water were continually passed on to the roof. The small portable fire engine of the H. R. N. S. N. Company was also soon on the spot, and got to work, plenty of willing hands being available to work it, and water being also available from the well in connection with the parsonage. Had it not been for the assistance rendered by the small engine, and the aid rendered by the people with buckets, the whole edifice must have been destroyed. During the progress of the fire the whole of the furniture and fittings of the church were removed, with the exception of the organ, the seats being forced up, and the communion rails and also the railing of the organ loft were also torn down; but, notwithstanding the forcible removal of those articles, considerably less damage has been done to them than is usual on such occasions. Considerable anxiety was manifested as to the safety of the handsome window in the eastern end of the church, as the fire was spreading in that direction; but, owing to the exertions of the large number of people on the scene, the fire was prevented from spreading, and was ultimately completely subdued, after about two hours' exertions. The damage done to the buildings and fittings is estimated at about £250, a portion of the main roof being completely destroyed, and the whole of the ceiling saturated with water. The building and furniture are fully insured in the Victoria Office.

A SERIOUS AFFRAY.—A very serious occurrence took place at Geelong on Saturday (the *Argus* reports) through an altercation at the coalyard of Mr. John Davison, under the following circumstances. A man named Edward Adams, a Prussian by birth, and employed as a carter, was engaged with a large shovel in the yard, when a dispute arose about a shilling which had been dropped. Adams picked up the money, but did not at once give it up; but whether he intended to do so is not known. A lad, the son of Mr. Jackson, the foreman, called him a rogue, when Adams put him out of the yard. Mr. Jackson, the foreman, who is stated to be over 60 years of age, then appeared on the scene, and more angry words having passed, Adams lifted the shovel he was using and struck him with one of the upper edges on the side of his head. A felt hat, worn by Jackson, well lined, was cut through, and a deep gash inflicted on the head. Jackson was immediately taken by the police to the hospital, when Dr. Scott found that the skull had been fractured. Jackson was lying in the hospital on Saturday night in a very precarious state. Adams was arrested on Saturday afternoon, and would not be admitted to bail pending the result. Both Jackson and Adams are said to be very temperate in their habits, but the latter, though generally inoffensive, was very passionate, and it is conjectured that the irritation caused by the dispute, added to some bad feeling previously existing, led Adams on the spur of the moment to use the heavy weapon in his hand.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A JOCKEY.—The *Maitland Mercury* says a sad accident happened on the East Maitland racecourse on Tuesday morning last. A young man, named William Byrnes, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, in the employ of Mr. Abel Cobcroft, was thrown from a racehorse he was exercising, and killed. Mr. T. W. Pearse, coroner, held an inquest on the body on the same morning, at the Bank Hotel, when the circumstances attending the lad's death were elicited in evidence. The deceased, and another jockey in Mr. Cobcroft's employ, named Samuel Liggett, had been exercising some of Mr. Cobcroft's horses during the morning, and Byrnes was requested by Charles Thompson, owner of the racehorse Young Webber, to ride that horse round the course. He did so, and had ridden round once, and half-way round again—about a mile and a half—when he was thrown. How he came to be unseated did not transpire, none of the witnesses having seen him till he was almost on the ground. When picked up by those on the course, he was insensible; blood was issuing from his mouth, ears, and some of his fingers, which were cut. He was lifted into a cart, and conveyed to East Maitland. Before reaching the town, and in less than half an hour after he was thrown, a gurgling sound was heard to come from his chest, his breath appeared to stop, and he was believed to be then dead. Dr. Pierce, who in the meantime had been sent for, met the cart, and confirmed the opinion that life was extinct. There was a very large wound on the back of the boy's head, which it was conjectured had been caused by a kick from the horse's hoof, received while falling. Dr. Pierce, having examined the body, gave it as his opinion that death was the result of fracture of the skull, and the jury returned a verdict of "accidental death." The deceased had been in Mr. Cobcroft's employ for five or six weeks, and he had no friends or relatives in this district. It was believed by Liggett that his parents resided in Kiama or Jamberoo, and he sent a telegram to the latter place informing them of the melancholy occurrence.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—The largest audience of the last two seasons assembled yesterday evening upon the last appearance of Signora Palmieri and Signor Rosnati, who assumed the *title role* and Gennaro respectively in Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia." It must be many years since the "old Victoria" has had such an assemblage within its walls. The opera has already been noticed, and it will therefore be sufficient to say that it went with all its former success. As an afterpiece the second act of Ricci's "Crispino e la Comare" was performed, in which the drolleries of Signori Baldassari, Tournerie, and Fiorani kept the audience in merriment throughout. To-night "Le Nozze di Figaro" is to be produced.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS TO AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

GOVERNORSHIP OF NEW ZEALAND.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

HIS Excellency Sir James Fergusson is about to resign the Governorship of New Zealand. The Marquis of Normanby, at present Governor of Queensland, will be his successor.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

YOUNG.

THURSDAY.

The Pastoral Show was highly successful to-day. The weather was brilliant, and the attendance numerous. The judges were: for horses, Messrs. Temple, Mylechrane, and John Lee; for cattle, Messrs. Massey and John Lee; for sheep, Messrs. Watt, Robinson, and Cruickshank. Mr. Handcock's Mameluke was adjudged to be the best four-year-old blood stallion; Mr. West's Sentinel, the best three-year-old blood stallion; and Mr. J. H. Wallis's Mazeppa, the best under two year' stallion; Mr. West's Sentinel, champion blood stallion; Mr. West's Defiance, best draught stallion; Mr. West's Blossom, best draught mare; Mr. Taylor's Conqueror, champion draught; Mr. Badgery's Red Alderman, champion bull; Mr. Mylechrane's Dolly, champion cow; Mr. Regan, best pen of Durham heifers. Of sheep there was a fine show. Champion prizes were obtained by Mr. Mylechrane for the best ram; by Mr. John Allen, for the best ewe, and also for the best twenty merino rams. Mr. W. Wallis took the coarse-woolled sheep prize; Messrs. Watson, Brothers, the flour prize. Some fine wheat was exhibited by Mr. John Fowler. Mr. Leeder took the buggy prize.

BOMBALA.

THURSDAY.

Monday's mail to Monaro has gone by mistake to Gundagai, and is not expected here for a week.

BRISBANE.

FRIDAY MORNING.

The mail steamship Jeddah is sighted, approaching Cleveland Bay.

MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY.

The first wool has arrived from the Darling district. It is expected that 10,000 bales will reach Melbourne from that quarter this season.

The Rev. Mr. Hewlett, one of the oldest ministers in Australia, is just deceased, aged 80 years. He was formerly a missionary in other colonies.

The action for libel—Walker v. George—in reference to the treatment of the horse Marquis of Lorne in a steeplechase, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs on the first and third counts; damages, one farthing; and for defendant on the second count.

Owing to the insolvency of the contractors for the Yan Yean open aqueduct, nearly 400 men are thrown out of employment.

A number of petitions have been presented to the Assembly in favour of assisted immigration.

On application for a rule for compulsory sequestration in Rickards's estate, judgment is reserved.

Private London telegrams report a blight in the hop crop. About 300 pockets changed hands here. 600 packages tobacco, chiefly fancies and aromatic 9s. to 16s. There is a demand for bottled ale and stout, at 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. Port Macdonnell wheat on wharf, 6s. 1d.; New Zealand, 5s. 7d.; flour, £13 5s. Hennessy's case brandy, 11s. 3d. A line of 1-lb. salmon sold at 11s. 3d.

QUEENSCLIFF.

THURSDAY.

ARRIVED.—Edith Haviland, brig, from Newcastle.
SAILED.—Dandenong (s.), at 6 p.m., for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

THURSDAY.

Mr. Simms' motion for opening the public Institutes and museum on Sundays has been withdrawn, being in opposition to an Act of the Legislature. A motion for providing a new cemetery has been withdrawn till next session.

Wheat, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 6½d. Market dull. The total export of breadstuffs to date from the beginning of the year amounts to 72,000 tons.

SAILED.—Pera, with thirty tons flour, for Galle and India.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11 and 12, Horses, Vehicles, &c. at the Camperdown Yards, at 2, Horses.
NELSON AND HEWLET.—On the premises, 178, Crown-street, at 11, Stock of Groceries, Drapery, Fancy Goods, &c.
H. L. DUNN.—On the premises, 16, Agnes Cottage, Surry-street, Surry Hills, at 11, Household Furniture, &c.; at his Rooms, at 2, Unredeemed Pledges.
H. MOON AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Beer Engine, Fancy Goods, &c.
C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Cutlery, Brushware; at 12, Meerschaum Pipes, &c.
B. BRAUN AND CO.—At the Sydney Auction Rooms, at 11, Jewellery, Platedware, Watches, &c.
C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Sale Rooms, at 11, Clothing, Hats, &c.; at 12.15, Concertinas; at 12.30, Matting.
W. PRITCHARD.—On the ground, Harrington and Globe streets, at 2.30, Building Materials.
RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11, City and Suburban Properties.
BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at 10, Billet Wood; at their Mart, at 11.30, Calves, Lambs, Pigs, &c.; at 1, Dairy Produce.
G. WELLS.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Corn, Straw, &c.; at 10, Pumpkins, Turnips, &c.
MAIDEN, HILL, AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 10.30, Hides, Calfskins, Hair, &c.; at 2.30, tallow.
J. BRIDGE.—At his Produce Stores, at 10, Hides, Calfskins, &c. at 2.30, Tallow, Corned Beef, &c.
MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 10, Hides, Hair, Horns, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow.
HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At their Produce Stores, at 10.15, Hides, Calfskins, Hair, &c.; at 11, Preserved Meat; at 2.15, Tallow; at Wooller's Yards, at 4, Hereford Bulls.
M'MINN AND WILD.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at the Sale Yards, at 12, Dairy Produce, Hides, &c.
N. W. RAVEN.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at 11, Billet Wood.
ELLIS AND CO.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at 11, Billet Wood; at Depot, at 11.30, Calves, Lambs, Pigs, &c.; at 12, Dairy Produce; at 4, Hides, Tallow, Wool, &c.; at Forbes Hotel, Campbelltown, at 12, Farms, near Campbelltown.
C. R. BEDWELL AND CO.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Potatoes, Billetwood, &c.; at Mart, at 11, Calves, Pigs, &c.; at 11.30, Pork, Dairy Produce, &c.
G. M. PITT AND SON.—At Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at 11.30, Fat Sheep.
J. S. PROCTER.—At the Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at 10, Potatoes, &c.; at 11, Billetwood, &c.; at Mart, at 12, Calves, Pigs, Potatoes, Fruit, Hides, Tallow, Dairy Produce, &c.
F. L. BARKER.—At his Produce Stores, at 10, Hides, Horns, &c.; at 2, Tallow.
J. P. LISTER.—At his Rooms, at 10.30 and 2, Clothing, Books, Fancy Goods, &c.
STUART AND CO.—At 9, Hay, Turnips, &c.; at 10.30, Billetwood; at Black Swan Yards, at 11.30, Pigs, Dairy Produce.
T. DAWSON.—At Wooller's Bazaar, at 11, Horses, &c.
G. W. TATE.—At his Yards, at 11, Calves, Pigs, &c.
A. MOORE AND CO.—At 266, Pitt-street, at 11, Stock-in-Trade, Oil Paintings, Engravings, &c.

LONGEVITY OF THE HORSE.—The *Queanbeyan Age* states that Mr. Joseph Kaye's well-known horse Old Parramatta died on the 3rd instant, at the remarkable age of fifty-three years. When the old roan reached his fifty-first year, we chronicled the fact, and gave reliable data confirmatory of his alleged antiquity, which was easily computed—his three owners having then respectively kept him for seventeen years, and his last owner now for nineteen years, making his age at the time of his death 53 years. Old Parramatta was able to do a day's work now and then up to within a short period of his decease. The severity of the present winter was, however, too much for him; and, although he was nursed and fed with the utmost care, he shuffled off the mortal coil while in the act of eating a warm mash.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The *Braidwood Dispatch* observes:—Notwithstanding the efforts made by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, it is a matter of regret to every person boasting manly feeling that this wicked and barbarous crime—for it is a crime—is still carried on in every part of the colony. How often does it happen that a poor half-starved horse is ridden and spurred all day, and at night turned into the street to get its living the best way it can, and then next day treated to another dose of spur and hard riding, whilst its owner, or rider, has a good supper, a glass of grog, and a "hot night cap?" A good deal of this must be put down to the absurdly lenient sentences passed by magistrates upon people who offend in this way, and who would be the last to so offend were they made to pay the highest penalty, for they cannot bear to have their pockets touched.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—"Where the general health is impaired, and emaciation in progress," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., Physician to her Majesty in Ireland, "the reviving and reanimating effects of a regular daily course of this animal oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable change in all the vital functions." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.—ADV.

ALBANY FONBLANQUE.

As a rule, men who devote themselves to journalism should abandon all ideas of posthumous fame. A newspaper writer finds a ready-mad public for the day, and loses it when the day is over. What he says must tell immediately, or not tell at all, for what he writes is rarely read a second time or on a second day. The newspaper is a creation of the passing time, and though, like the King, it never dies, the influence of each successive premier quickly vanishes. Political satirists especially find their popularity transient. The point of personal satire depends so much on delicate allusions—on facts which are well known to contemporaries, but which never pass into history—that it is always difficult for one generation to comprehend the effect produced by sentences which, though accurately recorded, seem to possess no great power. Grandfathers never succeed in explaining to their grandchildren the secret of the popularity enjoyed by writers whose words seem tame to the youngster, who keenly enjoys the current coinage of the brain. Satire is not like wine—it does not improve by keeping. To the second generation it is always flat, while to the third there is needed a commentary and notes to make it intelligible. During his own life-time Fonblanque tested the durability of his fame by republishing some of his writings, but though they were perused with pleasure by those who who had read them with delight in the first instance, they never took a place in English literature proportioned to their real literary merit. Since his death his nephew has published a companion volume, consisting of short extracts from different articles, and preceded by a biographical notice.

As the name indicates, Fonblanque came to England via France, being in fact one of that sturdy Huguenot stock which France, to its infinite loss, expatriated, little knowing what it was doing, when, in the vain pursuit of religious uniformity, it exiled to a rival country some of its purest and ablest families. The Fonblanque family, however, is really to be traced back to Italy and to the Garnieri of Sienna. In the year 1240, two brothers of this family emigrated to France under the pressure of political troubles. The family of one died out; that of the other, settling in Languedoc, took an active part in the early religious struggles of the Reformation. One of them, the Sieur Pierre de Grenier, received from Henry the Fourth the titles of Comte de Hauteserre and de Fonblanque, after two fiefs which they held in the Forêt de la Gresine—the King little thinking at the time he conferred the dignity, or the Knight when he received it, that the real interest history would take in the name of Fonblanque, would grow out of the fact that one of the race so intituled would play a leading part in social and political reform as an English journalist. After the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 the Greniers suffered much persecution, and in 1740 the then head of the family sent his two sons to England to be educated in the Protestant faith. The elder died without male heirs; the other, becoming naturalized under the name of Fonblanque, started as a banker. He was not particularly successful, and the business was taken over by his bookkeeper, Peter Thelusson, who became rich, and whose peculiar will obtained so much notoriety. Of this Fonblanque, the journalist was the grandson. His father was a good equity lawyer, and he himself, after a false start at engineering, studied under Chitty. But he did not like the law, and his early success at journalistic writing unmistakably marked out for him his natural career. In early life he suffered much from ill health, and, indeed, used to remark that he could not understand what people meant by saying they were quite well. He used often to repeat a compliment once paid him by a friend, who said, "I never saw *you* looking better, or any other man looking worse." Between the years 1820 and 1830 he wrote successively for the *Times*, the *Morning Chronicle*, the *Examiner*, the *London Magazine*, and the *Westminster Review*, but he ultimately settled down as the editor of the *Examiner*, then the property of Dr. Fellowes, and originally started by Leigh Hunt and his brother, who, having been imprisoned for some of their attacks on the Government, edited their journal for two years from within the walls of Horsemonger-lane gaol. Fonblanque was perpetually solicited to contribute to other periodicals, but he mostly declined, feeling that he had quite enough to do with the one journal he controlled. Indeed he was too painstaking a writer to write much. It is said that he has been known to rewrite an article ten times. Such elaboration would have been impossible had his destiny tied him to a daily instead of to a weekly journal. But on the cultivated English public, amongst whom his journal circulated, the refinements of style were not thrown away, and his happy hits told immensely. His style was, for the most part, good homely English, though it occasionally wanted ease, and seemed to smell of the lamp. One of his great specialities was his skill in working up anecdotes, and giving them a happy local application. In politics he belonged mainly to the school of Mill and Grote, though he was more practical and less theoretical than either of them, and took his independent ground with the fullest self-assertion. In fact, his independence was one of his leading characteristics. He never would become the slave of any Government, nor the indiscriminating praiser of statesmen, whose general administration he was warmly supporting. On the Tory party and its leaders he was exceedingly caustic. Indeed, when we read some of these selected paragraphs we incline to think that modern journalism, or at any rate colonial journalism has become very mild, or else that colonial politicians are much more sensitive, more vain, and less robust than their English predecessors. We fancy we know a certain Premier not a thousand miles from Sydney, who if he were touched up with a tithe of the gentle anguish to which Fonblanque accustomed his victims, would immediately rush into print and complain of "odious representations." Fonblanque, however, does not seem to have made personal enemies, and his pungent style was appreciated even by those who occasionally suffered from it. Mr. Disraeli, who himself had often felt the point of Fonblanque's pen, yet being also a literary man, wrote a very generous letter in 1834, at a time when a little money was being subscribed by friends to supply the *Examiner* with printing-machinery, enclosing his own contribution and that of a friend. In this letter he very neatly and very generously says:—"I believe that I am the last person who ought to bear witness to the candour or the justice of your strictures, but I am very willing also to believe that my case is the exception that proves the rule of your impartiality." *O si sic omnes!*

The quotations in the volume before us range from the year 1827 to 1859. Fonblanque quitted journalism as a profession in 1847, when he was offered by Lord John Russell the post of Statistical Secretary to the Board of Trade—an offer that was made in very graceful and gratifying terms, and which was accompanied by the express stipulation that the assumption of public office should not fetter him in the expression of his political views. Domestic reasons induced him to accept the less laborious and better remunerated position, and though his connection with the Press was not abruptly severed, it gradually slackened. The brilliant journalist subsided into the plodding statistician, and figures of arithmetic were substituted for figures of speech.

The few extracts subjoined will give our readers some notion of the general style of the writings of a man whose weekly commentary on public events was looked for forty years ago with eager interest, alike by those who enjoyed and by those who suffered.

LORD DURHAM'S MODERATION.—False or foolish, indeed, must any men be who confound the firmness of Lord Durham with violence. His firmness has no more connection with violence than the timidity of some of his contemporaries with prudence. Seeing his way clearly, he walks in it fearlessly, within the fences of intelligence and property. He has always been the ready combatant of error, from whatever quarter it has menaced the peace of society and the well-being of the people. When the masses discovered a disposition to violence and revolutionary schemes, he was foremost and most vigorous in the stand against them; when, at a later period, in 1834, the Reform Ministry faltered, he energetically asserted the just claims of the people, and showed the great task of duty to them that remained to be performed. The merit of Lord Durham, of transcendent importance in our times, is his high courage and promptitude in correcting popular error and repressing popular violence, as well as in urging on the slow and the timid. He knows his time for curb and for spur; and the people have, in more than one instance, shown the excellent temper with which they can profit by his corrective lessons, implicitly relying on his good intentions and his wisdom.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.—We do not see how the promise of a Repeal agitation *in futuro* is to act. Miss Edgeworth tells us of an Irish lady who was ever taxing the abilities of her carpenter for the production of effects above the reach of mortal hammer and saw, and when the mechanic begged her opinion as to the mode of realising her conceptions, the answer was always, "Somehow by means of a screw." Mr. O'Connell resembles his countrywoman. The screw by which everything is to be done for Ireland is the menace of Repeal; the screw of Repeal is the learned gentleman's only mechanic power, except, indeed, for the Church, which he proposes to take down by the principle of the inclined plane.

THE JEWS IN PARLIAMENT.—The main argument of Sir Robert Inglis against admitting Jews to municipal offices was that it was against the prophecies. How the fly on the chariot axle becomes poor in the comparison with this flight of presumption! Here is this miserable fly, just of a capacity to deposit its dirt on a Jew, conceiting itself potential to frustrate or fulfil the decrees of God. The wretched insect presumes to eke out the will of the Omnipotent by its aid. It says, "I will not abolish a form of seven words, lest it should defeat the will of Heaven." The pert ephemeral thing argues as if the accomplishment of the purposes of the Almighty depended on what it, and beings like it, could do in their little cobweb sphere of legislation. In its audacity it is afraid that it may overthrow the whole scheme of Providence; it prates, "Let us have a care of what we do, lest we prove too strong for Heaven." The fly, on its ball of horse-dung, is apprehensive of deranging the plan of the Universe.

THE TARIFF AND THE INCOME TAX.—"Do you see how that fellow is cheating you?" said a spectator to a gamester. "Hush," replied the latter; "don't concern yourself about the matter; I intend to pick his pocket as he goes home." This, at the best, is Sir Robert Peel's morality. He saw how the monopolists were cheating the country, and instead of breaking up the game, he bethought him of picking their pockets on their way home from the hustings. A roguery is made the means of the restitution.

THAT'S NOT IT.—It is said that an Irishman never shows you the way. If you inquire the road to a particular place, he asks you whether you see the mill at the top of the hill, adding, well, that's not it; and whether you see the bridge yonder, and sure that's not it; and whether you see the great white house in the distance, for that's not it; and so on as to all the objects in view. In the debate on the state of Ireland, Sir Robert Peel's answers as to the aim of his policy are founded on this model.

MASCARILLE.—Sir James Graham plays the part of Moliere's Mascarille to perfection. One of his porters civilly asked Mascarille for his fare. Mascarille haughtily asks him what he means by such impertinence, and boxes his ears. The other porter upon this takes up his pole and threatens Mascarille with a drubbing, on which the bully gives all that is demanded, saying, "People may get anything from me when they set the right way about it." We have seen our Mascarille loftily refusing to vouchsafe any reply to the questions as to the doings in the Post-office. He would give no information, no explanation whatever; he took his stand on his authority, until frightened into concession by the threatening tone of public opinion.

PROTECTION.—"Why will you rob me?" said the Prince to his favourite cook. "You know that I cannot part with you; but I don't like to be robbed. Calculate what you make by robbing me; let me know what it is, and I will add it to your salary. The cook required time to think of the proposal, and after mature deliberation said, "Sir, I have well considered what you offered, but I cannot consent, I must rob you." And so it is with the protected interests, they must rob you.

PEEL PRINCIPLES.—It is thoughtlessly said that Sir Robert Peel is a man of no principles. As well might it be said that a horse dealer is a man of no horses. The horse-dealer, it is true, has no particular attachment to his horses, no desire to retain them. He takes them only to part with them for a profit; he buys, sells, changes, and swaps. And so it is with Sir Robert Peel and principles. He is a man of all principles, or an all-principled man. He has had all in turn, and made his profit of changing them as opportunity has offered.

BLUE BOOKS.—There is a notice of motion we should very much like to see on the vote list. It is a return of what meddling busy-body Members cost the country in the expense of printing, and wasting the time of clerks in the public departments. It would be good to charge the places that send such Members to Parliament with the expenses of their folly in waste of paper, print, and time. Bluebeard tried the curiosity of his wives by a blue-chamber; had it been a blue book the ladies would have stood the test. The public now vicariously pay the penalty for curiosity of idle members of Parliament. The bee, as Swift says, is not a busier creature than a blockhead. When Mr. Anstey's hundred blue books are printed, it would be well to have a return of the persons, "if any," who have looked beyond the covers of them. For State secrets there is no depository so safe as the blue book.

CONTRITION AND EGG-SAUCE.—How is the world changed! Time was when contrition showed itself in beating the breast, tearing the hair, rending the garments, and screaming with energy. Now, the most pious man of the age proposes to settle the nation's long score of sins with one day of salt-fish and egg-sauce. What penitence! See twenty millions of sinners expiating their sins with fine large flakes of Newfoundland cod, smothered in an egg-sauce rich with cream and stimulant with mustard; every glutton as he gobbles it down only remarking what a fine vehicle egg-sauce is for mustard; and certainly it is so. If we ever write a tragedy it shall be called "Contrition;" and the hero, after a tissue of enormities, shall, by way of catastrophe, in the fifth act, order salt-fish and egg-sauce, in addition to his customary meal.

BISHOPS.—Doctor Paris somewhere observes that the originals of the cabbage and the cauliflower are not to be recognised in uncultivated nature. A Bishop of the present age has no more likeness to a Bishop of the New Testament and the Primitive Church than a cauliflower or a red cabbage is like any spontaneous production of the field. It has taken 1800 years to bring Bishops to their present figure. The horticulturist can show nothing like it in the aggrandisement of gooseberries. The cultivation is simple enough too—hot-housing and the manure of mammon.

LAWYERS.—Lawyers abhor any short cut to the truth. The pursuit is the thing for their pleasure and profit, and all their rules are framed for making the most of it. Crime is to them precisely what the fox is to the sportsman; and the object is not to pounce upon it and capture it at once, but to have a good run for it, and exhibit skill and address in the chase. Whether the culprit or the fox escape or not is a matter of indifference, the run being the main thing. The punishment of crime is as foreign to the object of lawyers as the extirpation of the fox is to that of the sportsman. The sportsman, because he hunts the fox, sees in the summary destruction of a fox by the hand of a clown an offence foul, strange, and unnatural, little short of murder. The lawyer treats crime in the same way. His business is the chase of it; but, in order that it may exist for the chase, he lays down rules protecting it from surprises and capture by any methods but those of the forensic field.

THE SEVERITY OF LAW.—A common effect of the severity of the law is to turn the humanity of society to the account of criminals, and to habituate men in the discharge of a most solemn duty to the violation of truth. In trying a prisoner, regard is generally had to the nature of the punishment awaiting him, before attention is directed to the truth of the charge, and belief or disbelief of the evidence is proportioned to the probable character of the sentence.

TRIAL BY JURY.—A jury is of excellent use against the oppression of the Crown, as a woolpack is of good service against a cannon shot; but we employ juries for every-day purposes of justice; and, strange to say, prudent men do not walk about fortified with woolpacks against possible bullets. Would we abolish that glory of Britain, the trial by jury? No, for we know not how to do without it, until the evil which makes evil good is removed. A Government which proceeds not from the people, and consequently has not their confidence, compels cumbrous precautions against abuse. To revert to our former illustration, we must harness ourselves with woolpacks against danger from our Lord the King. Under these circumstances, the institution is not one to warrant pride. But, like the people of the Alps, we pique ourselves on our wens.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.—A very ugly man, who was a horticulturist, being found by a visitor perched up in a cherry-tree, his friend exclaimed, "No wonder, Philip, that you have the finest fruit in the country; for you are not only your own gardener, but, egad, you are your own scarecrow, too!" Louis Philippe combines the same sort of offices. He is not only the cultivator of Conservatism, but, perched upon the throne of France, he is also his own scarecrow of revolution. A people who see what they have done in such a result may vow to make no more revolutions, as folks who have been disappointed in any benevolent office solemnly resolve never to do another good action.

A POOR CHOICE.—A traveller asking his way in the United States was told that there were two roads, a very detailed account of the demerits of which ended with the information that one was a good league longer than the other. "Why did you not tell me that at first," said the traveller, "as it settles the choice?" "Why," said Jonathan, "I guess the shorter or longer makes little odds, for no matter which of the two roads you take, you will not have gone far on either one before you'll heartily wish you had taken t'other." This is likely to be the result of more than one election now before the world, with the West Riding at home, and the Presidency of the Republic abroad. Our neighbours will not have gone far with the man of their choice before they will heartily wish they had taken t'other; and had they preferred him, *vice versa*, there would be the same penitence.

THE CHOICE OF NAPOLEON.—It is idle to rail against the caprices, more seeming than real, of the French choice. We must not get into a rage with the nature of things, as did Sir Joseph Banks when he boiled fleas, and was wrath when they did not bear out a theory by turning red. "Fleas are not lobsters, d—— their eyes." The French have not turned red in the hot water of the election. Cavaignac would have been the choice of true Republicans; Napoleon is the choice of a people whose wishes are for anything but what is established. He has united the suffrages of all dissentients. Opposites have centred in him. He has the concord of the discords. Men who agree in nothing else agree in choosing him. He is the centre of opposite aims. The children of Cadmus, of the seed of the serpent's teeth, are his constituency. The Furies of France have for the nonce joined hands to chair him. His majority is as great as the divisions of France. All the broken pieces went to his account, all the fractions and fragments of conflicting factions and partisanships, all the odds and ends of shivered dynasties.

MELANCHOLY CASE OF A DUKE.—An uncommon case puzzled the faculty some years ago. A worthy gentleman in vigorous health, and having the organs of sight in excellent perfection for all objects but one, complained of a distressing inability to read even the largest print that was set before him. Many were the learned theories propounded in explanation of this curious defect; and, after the patient had had his eyes all but poked out by the various oculists, some commonplace person asked him if he had ever learnt to read—a question which he, with great simplicity, resolved in the negative, and thus explained the problem which had so greatly perplexed the learned. The Duke of —— complains, with similar *naiveté*, that he cannot collect his ideas when he addresses the noble House. "Alack! alack! my Lord Duke, the Spanish fleet you cannot see because it is not yet in sight." The ideas the honest nobleman would collect are not yet born of the brain. "*De non existentibus et de non apparentibus eadem est ratio*," says the law maxim.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM ON PROTESTANTISM.—Since when has Protestantism been the religion of our fathers? Only since the Reformation, which would never have taken place had the Wicliffes and Luthers cared a straw for what their fathers believed before them. Sir James Graham tells his youthful auditors that "by the proper use of their 'understandings,' they may reach the most sublime heights!" The use he makes of his own understanding is to reach the height of the absurdity in question. It is as sublime, certainly, as any absurdity can be; but the sublimity has a negative sign, and is the very pathos of Tory sentiment. The Lord Rector's eulogy of Protestantism reminds us of the well-known anti-climax in praise of the celebrated Boyle—the father of chemistry and the brother of the Earl of Cork.

THE PRESS.—A slut, rebuked by her mistress for some dirty corner, replied tartly "La, ma'am, it's not my fault; it's the nasty sun that comes shining into the place and showing every speck." And this is the retort upon the Press, which is charged with the guilt of making the very mischief which it exposes for the purpose of correction. It is a nasty light, discovering blots and foul places.

HOW TO TELL THE TRUTH.—It is very easy to say to children, "Tell the truth and shame the devil;" but it is much more difficult to shame the Lord than the devil, and telling the truth is not so feasible a thing to a grown gentleman whose education in that respect has been neglected. Children are *taught* to tell the truth; and to call on Major Longbow to tell the truth without any training in that way, is much the same thing as inviting him to play a solo on the violin without having learnt a note. When Magog the Beadle, lying dead drunk on the stage, is begged to get up, he answers, "It is all very well to say get up, but how do you do it?" And so with telling the truth. It is all very well to say tell the truth, but how are you to do it if you have never learnt? If you want to hide the truth, you will bury it most safely in the breast of a Munchausen. There are men who will betray everything in the world but truth. A man full of truth runs over when a truth is put in his mouth, just as a full pitcher overflows when more water is added; but a man void of truth has a capacity for holding fast any drop of it that by chance may find its way into his breast. The common expression, that a man has no truth in him, is very incorrect. The man may have truth *in* him, but it never comes out of him. It is one of the good things that cannot escape from him. A famous gourmand laid it down as a maxim that a wise man should never carve. If you carve, he said, you are obliged to help your neighbour to the best bits; whereas if you throw the business on him, he must give you the delicacies. Lord —— has very discreetly handed the carving knife to Lord —— who, in jobbing, always fulfils the Christian duty of doing as he would be done by.

SAVE US FROM OUR FRIENDS.—Raikes upbraided Brummell with not having taken his part when he heard him run down; Brummell stoutly maintained that he had taken Raikes's part. "What did you say in my defence, then?" asked Raikes. "Why," answered Brummell, "they said you were not fit to carry offal to Old Nick, which I knew to be very unjust." "Well, and what did you reply?" "Why, I answered for you, that what they asserted was the reverse of the truth, and that you were thoroughly fit to carry offal to Old Nick. What more could I say?" And so Sir Robert Inglis, in answer to Mr. Williams' complaint that he had represented him as incapable of uttering twenty sentences, replied that, on the contrary, he had ascribed to him the power of stringing together twenty sentences, and these, moreover, full of the most vulgar feelings and prejudices.

FEEDING ON REPUTATIONS.—A man who feeds on reputations, of course likes to feed on the best, and having found and pronounced it good, he proceeds to cut it up. When you eat your mutton it is with no ill-opinion of the sheep, nor with any ill will to it. "What!" said the cannibal, on his trial for murder, when asked by the interpreter, in the idiom of his tongue, whether he would like to be tried by the wig-man on the bench,—"Me like to be tried by him; me like him too well. If me catch him, me eat him." —a declaration of love which did not tend to an acquittal. And thus Mr. Disraeli likes Lord Russell's character so well that, if he can catch the opportunity, he will prey upon it.

THE GREATNESS THAT NEVER DESCENDS TO READ NEWSPAPERS.—A respectable man has been defined as one who keeps a gig; but a cut far above your respectable man is the man who does not read a newspaper. Members of the two Houses of Parliament never read newspapers. They would not, indeed, touch a newspaper with a pair of tongs. No great man, no one pretending to importance, ever avowed that he read anything of which he had to complain, or upon which he had to comment, in a newspaper. It is always "brought under his notice," or his "attention was drawn to it." Never does it come naturally in his way in the course of his daily reading. The fact is always brought to his knowledge, as his articles of dress and use are brought to his hands. He is waited on with the news concerning himself, and would no more think of learning it by the use of his own eyes than he would think of brushing his own clothes or cleaning his own boots. All great folks have got friends who read for them. We are always mightily impressed when we see or hear that some one "has had his attention drawn to certain comments," which everyone else has read with his own eyes.

THE DOCTOR ON HIS TRAVELS.—A person who gave himself out to be an eye and ear doctor (says the *Argus*), and who visited Gippsland about a fortnight ago, has suddenly disappeared. He advertised himself as "Burchardt," and obtained several fees, promising to make cures. He got to Rosedale yesterday, and took the coach for Shady Creek. When there he was forced to disgorge two guineas which one gentleman had paid him. He went on towards Melbourne, no doubt to repeat the process in other parts. He had hired a horse which he left on livery, and the owner had to pay the expenses before getting him

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE Customs' duties received to-day were as follows:—

Spirits	£1206 3 6
Wine, still	77 14 6
Tobacco and snuff	237 14 9
Tea	205 1 6
Sugar, refined	44 2 7
——— (unrefined)	433 11 0
Rice	5 13 8
Specific duty	177 0 0
Harbour and light dues	30 5 6
Pilotage	31 1 6
Total	£2450 4 3

Bank stock was slightly dearer this morning. City sold at 10½, Joint Stock at 13¼ to 13⅜; the market was cleared of all the New South Wales obtainable at 52, and National of Queensland sold at 2s. 6d. advance. In Steam, transactions were limited to Australasian at 20½. Illawarra scarce, and wanted at 5½. There was no material alteration in insurance. Pacific brought 23s. to 23s. 6d. City of Sydney six per cent. debentures, due 1881, were taken at 105, and those due 1882 at 106.

The declared value of merchandise entered at the Sydney Customs during the week ending August 8 was £150,262; exports for the same period, £259,775. The principal items of colonial produce in the latter were:—Gold, £193,416; copper, £11,586; tin, £4353; coals, £1844; preserved meats, £375; maize, £1127; leather, £1096.

Annexed are the periodical returns of the Imports and Exports from 1st January to date:—

		Imports.	Exports.
To March 31		£2,943,923	£2,326,175
April	11 (fortnight)	252,909	[illegible]
	18 (week)	195,954	185,065
	25	73,972	63,081
May	2	258,242	36,270
	9	119,017	117,507
	16	162,237	189,172
	23	114,530	226,333
	30	204,132	73,802
June	6	234,638	54,651
	13	98,178	231,676
	20	97,600	32,411
	27	190,923	165,036
July	4	260,504	54,390
	11	150,561	225,776
	18	232,782	84,750
	25	201,763	41,694
Aug.	1	264,883	104,314
	8	150,262	259,775
		£6,196,010	£5,141,898

We have nothing new to report respecting the Import markets. The only demand for goods is of a local character.

De Beer's Melbourne monthly shipping and freight report of the 10th instant says:—

The inactivity in our freight market, referred to in my circular of the 13th ultimo, still continues. The quantities of produce offering for Great Britain have been upon a very limited scale, the season of the year being unfavourable for regular shipments, wool only being obtainable in very limited parcels; however, a considerable improvement in rates of freight during last month has to be noted. The departures for London are on a par with those for the same period of last year, viz. two ships—Superb, 1451 tons, and s. s. Somersetshire, 1532, leaving the berth amply supplied by the Hampshire, 1164; Agamemnon, 1450; Holmsdale, 1257, for London; and the Great Britain (s.), 3444, for Liverpool. The Holmsdale is at present engaging deadweight only, but for the bulk of her loading she will be compelled to wait for the first of the new season's clip of wool, while the three others will be dispatched all this month, or in the beginning of September. A general advance in freights for Great Britain has occurred during the month, and the following rates are now current, viz.:—Wool, ½d to ⅝d for greasy and washed respectively; tallow, 60s; skins, 60s; leather, 65s; bark (ground), 50s; ores, 15s per ton of 20 cwt.; preserved meats, 40s per 40 feet. The passenger trade to England has shown no improvement during the month. The shipping of horses to India does not exhibit as much activity as at the same period of last year. The Apelles and James Nicol Fleming, referred to in my last circular as coming from New Zealand for that employment, have arrived. The former has already cleared for Calcutta with 161 head, and the Alumbagh has also cleared for same destination with 203 head, leaving on the berth loading—James Nicol Fleming, 893; Udston, 1695. For Mauritius two vessels are loading—Madura, 359; and Flodden, 337—both with manure. The Matilda Atheling has cleared for Hongkong, with a general cargo and 150 Chinese passengers; and the Glaslyn left for Port Natal with a full cargo and a limited number of passengers. The arrivals from Great Britain are numerous, several ships having made rapid passages, while foreign arrivals are comparatively few, the majority leaving for San Francisco, either via Newcastle or direct, under home instructions. Only a limited number of the regular liners, intended to load for home with the approaching season's wool, have made their appearance, and should there be any considerable delay in their arrival we may look for fair rates of freight at the opening of the season. It is, however, early and difficult to judge how these rates will rule, as no doubt New Zealand and the various intercolonial ports will most likely supply their surplus tonnage, should sufficient inducement offer. The chartering business during the month has been upon a very meagre scale, and may be accounted for by the scarcity of suitable vessels for general employment, consequently numerous orders remain unexecuted. The transactions effected are as follows:—Udston, 1695, hence to Calcutta, with horses and sleepers, £2300, ship finding water for live stock; Havilah, 472, Newcastle to Nagasaki, 26s; Liberator, 690, Sydney to Saigon, on terms kept private; and Harlaw, 894, Sydney to Shanghai, 22s 6d. The general dulness which characterises coal freights from Newcastle, N.S.W., to ports in China, San Francisco, &c., during the preceding month has continued during the present, the demand for tonnage being slack, and rates for most ports retrograding. Present quotations are:—Hong Kong, 22s 6d; Shanghai, 25s; Singapore, 20s; Java, 18s; Galle, 20s; Manila, 20s; Bombay, 30s; Calcutta, 20s; San Francisco, 20s—all from Newcastle. Tonnage can be placed to load at Java and back at 50s; also, from Malden Island to Hamburgh, 65s; but orders to load at San Francisco for United Kingdom have for the present been withdrawn. In the coasting trade—especially in coal from Newcastle—no improvement can be noticed, and freights to Hobson's Bay may be quoted at 15s. The sales effected during the month comprise—the Retriever, 394 tons, built at Sunderland in 1858, then classed A1 13 years, continued in 1871 for 9 years, £2800; and Blackbird (s.), 531 tons, built at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1863, then classed A1 for 9 years, £6000.

MINING.

THURSDAY EVENING.

COAL shares were stronger to-day, with a tendency to advance still further. Wallsend sold up to £15 14s.; Waratah, to 13½. Bulli wanted at 17½. Peak Downs Copper move with their usual eccentricity; sales at 13s. to 13s. 3d. reported at the board, and at 6d. less afterwards. Paxton's Gold were done at 2s. 3d.

Hickson, Creighton, and Beard's G. M. Co.—The mining manager reports thus:—"East workings: In the 222-feet level, the north stopes have been extended 6 feet; the veins show no noteworthy change in size or quality. At the 138-feet level, in same workings, back stoping has been continued with like results. Quartz raised this week, 15 tons; total to date (8th instant), 395 tons."

Krohmann's G. M. Co.—Under date 12th August the mining manager reports as follows:—"In the north shaft we have sunk 3 feet this week, making the depth from surface 384 feet. The ground continues very hard, but there are greasy floors coming in, and coated with a thin coating of lime spar."

Carroll and Beard's G. M. Co.—Under date 12th August the mining manager reports as follows:—"Have commenced to crosscut for the veins recently passed through in the shaft; expect to reach veins in about 12 feet; the crosscut is started at 435 feet from surface."

Sydney Tin Co.—Manager reports that last week's yield of ore was 30 cwt., making the quantity on hand ready for dispatch 16 tons 12 cwt. Nineteen men employed, with one sluice at work.

The Tiengah Tin Co.—The manager reports that last week's yield of ore was 30 cwt., and that 39 bags, weighing 42 cwt., were dispatched for Sydney, leaving 36 cwt. on the mine.

Great Victoria G. M. Co.—The mining manager, writing from Adelong on the 8th instant, reports as follows:—"460-feet level, No. 1 Stope South: Driven an additional 4 feet, making total length 37 feet; have not taken down any stone this week. No. 2 Stope South: Extended 6 feet, making total length 12 feet; shall take down the lode early in the week. No. 1 Stope North: Extended 7 feet, making total length 42 feet; the stone taken down is much the same as stated in my last report. No. 2 Stope North: Extended an additional 8 feet, making total 12 feet; no stone taken down yet. Main Drive North: Extended an additional 4 feet, making total 53 feet; no change in the appearance of the lode, which is thin. 11 tons quartz and 25 tons seconds raised, making total at grass 20 tons quartz and 55 tons seconds."

A FINE BULLOCK.—Mr. W. H. Walker (says the *Gulgong Argus*) slaughtered an unusually large bullock yesterday. It weighed when ready for cutting up 1028 lbs. This is one of the largest that has been exposed for sale at Gulgong during the season.

DEATH OF TWO CHINAMEN.—Magisterial inquiries were held at the Turon on Sunday (says the *Hill End Times*) by Mr. C. Cropper, J.P., into the causes of death of two Chinamen. In the case of Mien Sin, aged 32, the evidence showed that deceased had been an excessive opium smoker, but a short time previous to his death want of money had compelled him to curtail the indulgence, and he had recently taken only three pipes a night beside some pills. The medical evidence was to the effect that excessive use of opium had produced spasms, resulting in death. The magistrate gave his decision in accordance with the evidence. The other case was that of Ah Kow, a charcoal-burner, aged 37. He had been suffering for a long time with a bad knee, which prevented him from following his occupation, and he fell into great poverty, depending on the charity of his countrymen for support. A neighbour who had been in the habit of drawing water for him stated that, calling on him on Thursday last, he found him dead. The doctor's evidence showed that the deceased, who was frightfully emaciated, had succumbed to want of proper nourishment and medical attendance. The magistrate's decision was in accordance with the above evidence.

NONCONFORMISTS AND THE NEW LIBERAL PARTY.

(From the Examiner.)

GRADUALLY and clearly, like the growth of a crystal in a chemical solution, the new Liberal party is being developed along its inevitable lines amidst the dissolved elements of Whiggery. Household suffrage for the counties, redistribution of seats, land tenure reform, abolition of the game laws, Imperial economy, the equalisation of the laws affecting capital and labour, universal school Boards, and the rearrangement of local taxation on a more equitable basis, such are some of the subjects on which the policy of the next strong Liberal Government is already a foregone conclusion. And it is so, because the reforms here suggested are demanded not by any class interests or sectional feeling, but by a growing consciousness of national needs; a consciousness hitherto for the most part dumb, but growing more vocal every day. If we hesitate to add religious equality to our list, it is because this has been hitherto regarded so much from a sectarian point of view, that people outside of all sects have got into the habit of thinking it no concern of theirs. And while we fully admit, as a matter of fact, the overwhelming political power of the religious denominations, they are so evenly divided in opinion on this question that, apart from a very considerable accession of force from outsiders, we confess ourselves entirely hopeless of any speedy and decisive issue. So long as the conflict lies between non-conforming sects on the one hand and conforming sects on the other, we may admire the pluck with which the former wage an uneven battle, but the prevalent reaction towards mediæval superstition will not allow even their most sanguine sympathisers to think them capable of swallowing up their adversaries. Meantime the balance of power is at least potentially held by the so-called "non-worshipping" population, whose numbers may be vaguely estimated, partly by the lamentations of religious societies, and partly by the anxiety of political Churchmen to obtain a census which would, as a matter of form, enrol them all as members of the Church of England. It is perfectly obvious, then, that if this undenominational section of the public could be won over to throw its weight substantially on one side or the other of the conflict that rages round our remaining Church establishments, the issue would be practically decided.

It might naturally be supposed that each side would be very anxious to gain for itself an alliance of such critical importance. And certainly political Churchmen have done their utmost to secure it. Far-seeing champions of Erastianism have based their arguments, not upon the necessity of protecting religion, but rather on the expediency of curbing its excesses. Not spiritual devotion, or the ecstasies of saintly contemplation, have been the incentives offered for the support of their policy; but rather the superiority of outward form which State religion assumes by reason of its better appliances for culture, and above all the "mildness and sweet reasonableness" alleged to be the special prerogative of an established and secure position. It would be vain to deny that such arguments have had considerable weight. And the result is, that the Church Establishment counts amongst its most obstinate, if not its most zealous, supporters men who deny almost every doctrine and sneer at almost every formula in the Prayer-book. On the other hand, the traditional virtues of Nonconformists have often prevented their adopting the maxims of worldly wisdom; while their traditional views have to a large extent narrowed their policy to aims which, notwithstanding all protests, the world persists in regarding as substantially sectarian. Alleging that "the Bible and the Bible alone is the religion of Protestants," they have insisted with somewhat doubtful accuracy that they find no trace of a Church Establishment in the Scriptures. They have gone so far as to call the present connection of Church and State "adulterous." They have held up to ridicule the inconsistencies of canons, ritual, and Articles. They have denounced as monstrous and wicked the co-existence of three distinct sects using the same formularies, and sharing the same endowments. They have maintained that the golden age of the Church was the first three centuries, when it consisted of a cluster of conflicting sects. They have urged that Christ's kingdom is not of this world; and, by a process of thought somewhat difficult to follow, they have held, that while State endowments belong to this present world, voluntary subscription lists and legacies belong to the next. It is not our business here to weigh the force of such arguments. If we grant certain premisses, it must be allowed that they have very considerable strength. But it unfortunately happens that the undenominational public do not care much about the premisses, and therefore, as a matter of course, care even less for the conclusions. If then the denominational opponents of State-churchism had nothing else to urge, it is to be feared that in the judgment of mere politicians the advantage would lie with the other side.

But of late years, mainly we believe through the ever-expanding views and always growing statesmanship of Mr. Edward Miall, whose absence from Parliament we very deeply regret, Nonconformists have shown a tendency to base their policy more emphatically on the broad ground of religious equality, and on the national interests involved in its assertion. And never perhaps was this tendency so generously exhibited, or so openly avowed, as in the tenth triennial conference of the "Liberation Society," held last week in London. The presence of such men as Mr. John Morley, Mr. Frederic Harrison, and Mr. J. C. Cox would have been singularly out of place in an assembly gathered only to assert the superiority of disestablished to established sects. And the hearty welcome given them was quite in accordance with the tone of the secretary's report, which expressed a desire "so to carry on this great enterprise as to deprive it of everything which is of a narrow and sectarian character, and to prove that those engaged in it are animated by broad sympathies, and are aiming at a strictly national object." We are bound to acknowledge that, as might be expected from its editorship, this is the position generally assumed by the *Nonconformist* newspaper. And we notice with pleasure that our contemporary attaches as much importance as we do to the more purely political tone of the conference. We can well understand that members of nonconformist churches find their strongest motives in their religious convictions. And whatever our own opinions may be on the mystery of the Unknown, we hold in high respect all religious fervour which makes a man a better citizen. But in appealing to the world outside we trust they will henceforward be content with such principles of political justice as commend themselves to the common sense of all.

If we venture upon a word or two more of friendly criticism we are prompted to it only by our very high appreciation of the political power which religious nonconformity wields, but which it too often wastes. Time was when Dissenters declined political emancipation for themselves rather than allow it at the same time to be extended to Roman Catholics. And the same spirit seems to have possessed too many of them in our own day in their policy on national education. They would not allow the Church catechism in Board schools, because they did not believe in its doctrines. Yet it is well known that the Cowper-Temple clause, which they have adopted and enforced everywhere except in Birmingham, involves the teaching of a whole body of doctrine which an increasing multitude of the public, including all Unitarians and Rationalists, wholly reject. The Bible is read, not only as a venerable record of precious human experiences,—a practice to which none could reasonably object,—but as an infallible revelation from heaven, of which every word is more or less binding upon our belief. The six days of creation, the institution and perpetual obligation of the Sabbath, the drowning of the world by Divine vengeance, and all the whole paraphernalia of traditional supernaturalism are set before the children as undoubted facts which it would be wicked to disbelieve. And thousands of the very men who would denounce the introduction of the Church catechism into National schools as an infraction of religious equality simply because they do not believe it, have passionately forced this body or dogma into the same schools, simply because it happens to be their own faith. The chatter about "unsectarian" teaching is, as they ought to know, mere cant. It simply comes to this, that dogmas upon which a majority happen to agree are to be regarded as undenominational. The Dissenters, however, when the Church catechism was in question, would not hear of that matter being decided by any local balance of parties. They protested that religious equality knew nothing of majority or minority. Their consciences would be wounded if they were forced to subsidise what they regarded as superstition, and that was enough for them. But now that their views are protected they have no thought of religious equality for the minority which happens to believe less than themselves. We know, indeed, that there is considerable diversity of opinion amongst them. But the inconsistency of the majority of Dissenters has been made too clear, not only by the vacillation of the Liberation Society itself when this subject has been raised in its councils, but also by the actual results of School Board elections throughout the land. And we venture to affirm that nothing ever occurred in their generally illustrious history so injurious to their self-respect or so damaging to their political influence. If, then, Nonconformists would insist on making their ecclesiastical policy an essential feature in the new Liberal programme they must learn once for all that the men with whom they seek to ally themselves will not play fast and loose with principle for the sake of a timid expediency. If theology is to be disestablished and disendowed, one rule must apply to the church and to the school.

MUSCULAR MOVEMENT WITHOUT LIFE.

(From the Scientific American.)

"WE find no motion in the dead," says the first of Tennyson's "Two Voices," clenching his argument as with an axiom. The converse of the proposition, that where there is motion there must be life, is equally an article of popular belief. Especially is conscious life inferred when the motion imitates voluntary movements. A coffin, for instance, is opened for a last look at the features of a dead friend before the remains are removed from the receiving vault to the grave, and the body is found completely turned over; or the hands, no longer crossed upon the breast, expressing "long disquiet merged in rest," are so displaced as to give unmistakable proof of continued motion. The thought that life must have directed such movements adds to the pangs of bereavement the keenest regret and anguish; and too frequently the mourner has borne away a self-inflicted brand of Cain. The idea of returning consciousness and a second death within the coffin in consequence of too hasty burial is too horrible to contemplate; and the faintest suspicion that one has been the cause of such a dreadful fate to another is full of unutterable bitterness.

To those afflicted in this way, and those who fear such a fate for themselves, it must be a consolation to know that muscular movements are by no means valid evidence of life. We do find motion in the dead. Indeed, for one class of muscular actions, at least, arrest of motion seems to be rather an accidental than a necessary attendant of death.

The persistence of motion in decapitated snakes, turtles, and other low forms of life is familiar to every one. It is commonly explained by the relatively large nervous ganglia, independent of the brain, of such creatures. But it appears that many if not all muscles may contract without that stimulus of nervous action, with which alone we associate the possibility of conscious life. A striking illustration is given by Dr. Brown-Sequard in the case of two decapitated men. The arms were cut off, and for thirteen or fourteen hours, their muscles contracted in response to irritation by galvanism or mechanical stimulants. After that length of time, all signs of life had disappeared. He then injected the blood of a man into one of the arms and the blood of a dog into another. Local life was restored in both; the muscles became irritable, and the strength of contraction extremely powerful. In the arm in which human blood had been injected the contraction was stronger than during life, yet the nerves remained quite dead.

On another occasion, the same observer kept the eye of an eel, removed from the body, at a temperature of about 36° to 40° Fahr., for a period of sixteen days. By that time the eye was in almost complete putrefaction, yet the iris contracted when exposed to the light. Nervous action was impossible, and muscular fibres themselves were considerably altered, yet they acted.

It is in connection with the rhythmical movements of the heart and other organs, however, that the most striking proofs of muscular action independent of the nerve centres, are found. The diaphragm, for example, may be separated completely from the spinal chord without interruption of its rhythmic action. Similarly the heart of a dog has continued to beat for forty-eight hours after its removal from the animal, and there is recorded the case of a man at Rouen whose heart was found to beat for thirty-six hours after the death of the body by decapitation. "I dare say," observes Dr. Brown-Séquard, "that the great cause why we see those organs stop at death so quickly is that the phenomena of arrest of their activity have taken place at the time of death," the phenomena of arrest, we may add, being quite independent of the cessation of life. Other observers have demonstrated the rhythmic action of numerous other organs in man and the lower animals; motions that persist after, not death merely, but the entire separation of the parts from the rest of the body. Indeed Dr. Brown-Séquard claims to have found that rhythmical motion is a common property of all contractile tissues, but one which shows itself only under certain conditions, different from the ordinary circumstances of life.

Still more remarkable is the fact that motions closely mimicking voluntary movements can go on in the absence of conscious life.

Dr. Séquard mentions a case in which he was called to see a man who was thoroughly dead of cholera, yet who persisted in certain complicated movements distressingly suggestive of life. The dead man would lift up his two arms at full length above his face, knit the fingers together as in the attitude of prayer, then drop the arms again and separate them. These movements were repeated many times, with decreasing force, until at last they ceased. To persons not knowing what may take place in the human body after death, these singular movements, observes the Doctor, must certainly have looked as if the will-power had been directing them. In fact, the family and friends all thought the dead man alive, and many tests had to be applied to convince them that death had really taken place.

It is worthy of notice in this connection that it is generally with the victims of cholera and other sudden and violent diseases that post mortem movements are most common, and consequently the suspicion of premature burial most likely to arise. That such movements are wholly independent of life was demonstrated beyond a doubt by Dr. Dowler, of New Orleans, who adopted the heroic expedient of cutting off the limbs of patients, dead beyond hope of recovery from cholera and yellow fever. Notwithstanding these separations from the nervous centre, the amputated limbs continued their seemingly voluntary movements. Whatever may have caused them, it is evident that these imitations of life were not due to anything that could be associated with consciousness.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

(From the Times.)

IF we are to accept the present Assembly as a perfect representation of France, or only a better representation than that successively corrupted, manipulated, and managed by elder and younger Bourbons, and then by the Second Empire, we shall have to admit that it explains a good deal and excuses a good deal in the history of the people. We have been repeatedly told that France contained the usual proportion of what the world esteems true patriotism and common sense as well as religion and loyalty; but that, under stress of circumstances, it allowed Paris, and a single element in the population of Paris, to lead and govern the whole nation. Could France be clear of that whirlpool, or rid of that millstone, then we should find it sitting clothed and in its right mind, in comparison with its former periodical outbreaks. An almost impossible condition has come to pass. Under the strongest appeal to patriotism which was also an appeal to self-preservation, and with an entire absence of the corrupting agencies alleged to have worked for half a century, France has sent a full and direct delegation of itself, not to Paris—not to the dangerous neighbourhood of Boulevards, Faubourgs, and the permanent sittings of the Commune,—but to Versailles, where it occupies a palace, and is surrounded by an army. It is France that sits there, freer and in better form than she ever sat before. Yet this body is found less capable of serious deliberation and practical decision than any of its numerous and varied predecessors. The sections of which it is composed positively refuse to act together—except for some purely factious and destructive purpose. They will combine for evil, but not for good; for undoing, but not for doing. They have combined, and are ready to combine again, to overthrow a President who had deserved well of his country, because he could not see his way to a Monarchy of any kind. They have given only one year's trial to a Minister who evidently leant to a constitutional King. They then combined to prevent the formation of a Ministry signifying anything, or capable of carrying any measure. When a Ministry was extemporised, in the only possible way, out of the administrators found to hand, they immediately proclaimed—which, indeed, is intelligible on this side the Channel—that it was a Cabinet without a head, without unity, without a policy or a principle. Such a complaint would have been respectable, had it not been condemned by the previous acts of the complainants, who had forced the late Cabinet to what they knew must be its destruction. When barely one week has passed since the new Government selected their offices and found themselves in one room, the several sections and their respective organs cry loudly that there can be no more delay, and that if these men cannot now tell France what they are going to do they never will, and had better make way at once for those who have a policy and dare to say what it is.

The policy demanded by each section is simply the immediate formation of an electoral municipal system that shall give the odds in its own favour. The several parties are all haunted by the fear of waking some day to find a Constitution irrevocably fixed and settled dead against their own particular opinions or claims. With the dread of extinction before their eyes, it might be thought that some would wish to put off the evil day and content themselves with that which is second best to political victory—a good working Government. But the men who represent France at Versailles and are France in Council have put out of view any consideration whatever except the interest of their own party; and as there are now three Monarchies, two Republics, the Commune, and other sections building their hopes on the divisions around them, there is little prospect of a majority for what we should call the public interest. It has become an affair of tactics, and alliances made one day are repudiated the next, or *vice versa*, just to win a position or drive an antagonist out of it. When it is considered that the President is assured a term of seven years, and that he has every personal reason to continue the policy of the late President in observing a complete neutrality, while France, it is equally plain, wants present rest and restoration, there can be no necessity or wisdom in forcing the political—that is, the Constitutional—decision. With all the heat of party, all the love of power, and all the jealousy of classes believed to be found in this country, we nevertheless only take up at considerable intervals, and then step by step and with many postponements, the work of constitutional or organic construction. Any matter of importance, such as the balancing of our finances or the liberation of trade, has always been held sufficient reason for postponing constitutional reforms. What is more, our factions can be not only patriotic and just, they can even be generous to one another. The political warfare of this country gives an adversary time to breathe, and would rather encounter him when his plans are matured than spoil the game by precipitation. We prefer pitched battles to continual skirmishes or a war of manœuvres.

But, after all, it is the Nation that is reflected in the Assembly. There does not exist in France the same proportion of persons simply interested in good government as in our own country. The population is sectional and irreconcilable. This was known well enough before the Revolution, and it has been frequently described by writers who supposed that the Revolution had put an end to this feature of French society. A century ago, in every provincial town of a few thousand inhabitants in France there were varieties of class, judicial, ecclesiastical, or seignorial authority enough to diversify the dull face of a whole English county. In almost every village there was and had been long performed the great drama which culminated at Paris in the most terrible of catastrophes. The Provinces were foreign to one another, the commercial interests were almost at war, and the whole fiscal system was an unscrupulous robbery and oppression. As a general rule, there was no hope for justice, except in a patron or friend at Court, without whom a Frenchman might easily find France no home for him. It is this France of our forefathers—the France of all time—that appears in this Assembly; full of divisions, jealousies, incompatibilities, much more concerned in mutual damage and hindrance than in any common benefit. If this be France, as we too surely apprehend, then there is something to be said for the Royal despots, the Regents, the Cardinals, the Revolutionary Metropolis, the mobs, the Emperors, or whoever they were who substituted the action of one mind and one will for this mass of unconquerable antagonisms. Indeed, every faction confesses as much, for it avows an ambition to override all other factions, and to mould all minds, or, at least, subdue all wills, to its own pattern. Each of the dozen or half-dozen sections of the Assembly is at this moment waiting for the Heaven-sent leader who is to bring it to the head of affairs, with a corresponding depression of the other sections, respectable as they may be. What all expect and pray for it is too natural to think may one day come. The universal cry is—a "Ruler at all events," and that cry has seldom wanted a response in France. What emerges out of all this hubbub, slowly and surely, is the military element; when tongues are wild the sword finds its occasion. The French Republicans, Royalists, and Constitutionalists are glad to believe the soldiers at the head of the Government are all men of honour and incapable of surprises or intrigues. They are not the men to surrender a position needlessly to the first comer, and will be rather disposed to a large and comprehensive estimate of their duty than to anything seemingly short of it. We all understand that the President and the Assembly are intrusted with the reconstruction of the French State. The President himself evidently thinks nothing less of his position. If attempts be made to render this impossible, and so to undo all that has been done since the overthrow of the Empire, it is quite possible that they who make the attempt will find themselves held responsible for the obstruction. If the Assembly will not or cannot do its part in the work it was made for, there may be found, and we can hardly doubt there will, those who are ready enough to fill the gap.

HARVEST HOME IN INDIA.

(From a Correspondent of the Examiner.)

THIS is harvest time—although to English ears it may sound unseasonable. But then, what has India to do with English almanacs? Just now, when not only in woods and by hedge sides, but even in smoky London, the dingiest, most distorted old trees are clothing themselves in fresh green, we—who through the winter months have triumphed in a glory of leaves and blossoms—are becoming sere and yellow; mangoes standing deep in withered leaves, acacias—whilom fluttering with such feathery grace—hanging forth only yellow and brown pods, of fantastic length and shape, which, when the breeze stirs them, rattle ominously, like our bones. And on the other side of the low cactus hedge which surrounds our compound, the old Ryot, our neighbour, has just celebrated his Harvest Home. A compact little domain has this Ryot—some seven acres in all. A field of onions, a field of rice, a field of barley—on a little hillock, a well (picturesque as are all wells in this part of the world, with broad-leaved plantains, curved and split by the wind, waving lowly above its mud pillar); finally, in front of his small hovel, space enough for a fine plum-tree, under which he cooks his "chupatties" (rice-cakes) for his one meal, after sunset; and at night spreads his charpay, and sleeps under the safe guardianship of his fierce lean pariah dog. Certainly, it would be a mistake to associate any idea of robustness with the Indian agricultural labourer. Kulloo, our neighbour, is an old man. Natives appear to live to an incalculable age—or is it that their bare, wizened, tottering limbs, and the contrast of sparse white hair and a shrivelled dusky face, make senility hideous? Be this as it may, I fancy the most uncompromising opponent of the Darwinian theory would feel his assurance shaken could he behold the ancient Kulloo at even, seated, like some gaunt bird, upon his haunches, his chin between his skinny knees, as he watches the red crackling fire, and his precious chupatty slowly browning among the embers. Kulloo is a patriarch, in his way. In his small mud hut live also his old wife, his son and his wife, and any number of round, dark-limbed, naked little ones (who, imitating their grandsire, squat also habitually in the dust, their plump knees level with their ears); also, two mild-eyed hump-backed oxen, who draw water from the well, drag the plough, and, when need arises, act as cart-horses. As seems natural enough, considering the dimensions of an Indian hut, and that it lacks windows and chimneys, the low door being the only aperture, the family live out in the open, except during the fierce mid-day heat; but no single member, except occasionally the son at supper-time, ventures to invade the old man's sacred spot, beneath the plum-tree. The women squat immediately in front of the hut; and there they grind their corn—at a primitive mill, of the same sort as that at which, according to the prophecy, "Two women" will be seated when the sum of earthly things shall be over and told—or else, light their own fire, and cook chupatties for themselves and their children. But men, women, little ones and hump-backed oxen, all unite in the field-work, and appear alike sun-proof and untiring. Just lately two extra "hands"—women of low caste—have had to be hired, to help cut and gather in the barley-crop. The sight would have rejoiced the heart of Mr. Ruskin. No trace of machinery, nor of any diabolical contrivance to shirk the primeval curse that men, and women also, shall eat bread in the sweat of their brows; or at least, so produce it, that others may eat. The reapers, some six or seven, laboured two days, armed with small sickles, not much larger than carving-knives. At length all was heaped together, and stacked under the sacred plum-tree; and yes—actually! in honour of the occasion, all the labourers were permitted to squat around it—and smoke their hookahs; evidently in expectation of some decisive event. Men and women smoked in silence, whilst the great greedy crows hopped audaciously near, or cawed at them with out-stretched necks, as though they really hoped to prove scare-crows, not for birds, but men. At last, however, their cawings were drowned by a Babel of angry voices; and running to the hedge, I was able to see the cause. In front of the Ryot's hut stood one of those miracles of giddiness, jingle, and insecurity, which no one who has not seen a native's private conveyance can adequately picture. Imagine a small camp bed, hoisted up on the worst of costermonger's wheels, an awning of blue, or scarlet, or yellow calico; a tattoo pony—with ribs that can be counted, and something seriously wrong about its hips, but adorned with a necklace of bells and flying ribbons, and tilted back in the vehicle; and, like a very large fish in a very small net, a fat Baboo—squatted, sailor fashion; and emitting unearthly shrieks, as he brandishes a bamboo cane. On this occasion, however, the fat Baboo, gorgeously arrayed in a sky-blue mantle, and a gold and crimson fez-cap—had dismounted and was plainly delivering judgment. Wild shrieks of protest rose up, as he first apportioned a tolerably large sheaf to each of the women who had helped the reaping, but the tumult grew much fiercer when he ended by marking off his own portion:—a lion's share—for this gorgeous personage was no other than the hated Bunniah—the money-lender, in other words—that necessary curse, without whom the poor Ryot can scarcely sow, yet because of whom it is scarcely worth his while to reap. How, in different garb, social conditions reproduce themselves! Kulloo, our poor neighbour, groans under the same burthen which breaks the back of many a French and Belgian peasant, who can bear no more passionate love to his hereditary field than does the poor Hindoo Ryot. Not that poor Kulloo can rightly be called a peasant proprietor. Even in India, where the State is the only landowner recognised, the Zemindar, or land*holder*, stands between the cultivator and full possession in the fruits of the soil he rears. Still Kulloo's position has more security than that of a mere tenant at will. His fathers before him tilled this plot of ground; nor can he, nor his son's sons, be evicted, except on failure of payment of twenty rupees yearly as rent. Only through the Bunniah is there any chance of Kull's proving a defaulter, for he may give payment in kind; but when the usurer is satisfied, who can say that sufficient will remain to meet the Zemindar's claim? This time, however, the crop has been a fair one; and Kulloo, who, despite his vehemence under present excitement, is of a placid, much-enduring disposition, sits smoking his hookah beneath the moonlight, whilst the pariah dog is stretched, on guard, by the little stack beneath the plum-tree.

THE MAGAZINES FOR JUNE.

(From the Mail.)

ONE of the most interesting papers in the current number of *Blackwood* is that headed "The Poets at Play." The author, if not a poet himself, is one well acquainted with the rules of rhythm, and knows how to appreciate the beautiful language and ideas of such men as Cowper, Wordsworth, Milton, Swift, Gray, and Scott. He gives several examples, taken from biographers collections of letters, and private recollections, to show that youth was the predominant theme with "the poets at play," and winds up by giving it as his opinion that a poet "is a boy all his life, capable of finding amusement in matters which the plodding man of the world considers puerile, and so conferring on his readers and lovers some share of his own spring, some taste of the freshness which helps to keep the world alive." The next best contribution is a commentary on "Sex in Mind and Education." The author deals with Dr. Clarke's recently-published work, and Dr. Maudsley's and Mrs. Garrett-Anderson's articles in the *Fortnightly Review*. By forcible arguments he proceeds to show that Dr. Maudsley is in the right, and Mrs. Anderson and Dr. Clarke, so far as his work relates to England, are in the wrong. Co-education of the sexes, in the sense in which it exists in America, would never, the author believes, be tried in this country to any appreciable extent. The result of such a system would be physically to degenerate the feminine sex, and to lower the refining and elevating influences of women. The political paper, which is headed "Politics after Easter," hits Mr. Gladstone hard—too hard, in fact, even for a stanch Conservative magazine. "Alice Lorraine" and the story of "Valentine and his Brother" are continued, and there are papers on "The Romance of the Japanese Revolution" and Victor Hugo's "Quartre-vingt-treize."—The *Gentleman's* opens with Chapter VI. of "Olympia." This is followed by "An Emigration Sketch" by Ki Spurway, and then we have the second and concluding part of the paper commenced in last month's issue on "The Peace Manœuvres of England," by a Field Officer. Robert Buchanan contributes another poetical piece, "The Last Poet: A Vision," which is quite worthy the pen of this talented writer; and Evelyn Jerrold has something to say about "The French Stage of To-day." Red Spinner continues his "Waterside Sketches," and the member for the Chiltern Hundreds, under the head of "Men and Manner in Parliament," gives us a sketch of "The Independent Member." For performing a task so ably played by Dr. Johnson in the days when there was no reporters' gallery over the Speaker's chair, the author of "Men and Manner in Parliament" deserves the thanks of all lovers of literature. A new serial tale, called "A Ramngbil Story," is commenced by Mary Cowden Clarke, and we have the usual modicum of "Table Talk" contributed by Sylvanus Urban, gentleman.—Among the contents of *Belgravia* we have "Under the Umbrella," by F. T.; "The Venus de Medici's Marriage," by G. A. Sala; and "Courtship," by Sydney H. Blanchard. James Mew's review of Mr. Swinburne's new poem is a clever contribution, and "The True Story of the Sewing Machine" shows deep research. The latter paper tells how the sewing machine was invented, what difficulties its inventors encountered, and how it grew and increased in spite of various obstacles. We note an improvement in the illustrations of this magazine.—*London Society* teems with pleasant readable matter. Following Miss Florence Marryat's serial story, "Open Sesame," which sustains its interest, are biographical notices, well-written, of MM. Erckmann-Chatrian, the famous novelists, who have attained a popularity in this country beyond that of any other authors of France, and that in a shorter space of time. Frequently the compound name Erckmann-Chatrian has been taken for that of a single individual. A more singular fact is noted with regard to MM. Erckmann-Chatrian, that while their photographs, when taken separately, show no similitude at all between the pair, yet when they are taken together a singular resemblance is produced by their features being fused into a common expression, a sort of Erckmann-Chatrian look; it has been wickedly observed that they might be useful to sceptics as a stepping-stone to a belief in Athanasius. "Erckmann is a novelist, Chatrian is a novelist, and yet it is perfectly plain that they are not two novelists but one novelist, Erckmann-Chatrian. There is one person of Erckmann, another person of Chatrian, and yet they are not two literary personages, but one literary personage." Under the heading of "Remarkable Trials," Mr. W. Thornbury deals with the trial of the Earl and Countess of Somerset for the poisoning of Sir Thomas Overbury. The article contains much that will be fresh in the recollection of our readers. The recollections of an old *habitué* in connection with the Théâtre des Variétés are amusing and interesting, and we counsel their continuation. Mrs. Cashel Hoey's story, "The Queen's Token," is continued, and, besides two or three more or less entertaining papers, we have some capital engravings, notably amongst which is a drawing by Dower Wilson of some of the weaknesses of London Society.—"A Picnic at the Falkland Islands Ten Years Ago," is about the best paper in this month's *St. James's*. It is written by Theophilus Gift, a gentleman who has spent much of his time in the Falklands and in South America. Of "The Mysterious Island" we have already spoken. Suffice it to say that the story is as exciting as ever. "A Visit to the North-West Coast of Tasmania" and "Edith Dewar" are continued. The idea of running three serial stories together in one magazine seems to us to be a mistake.—We cannot take up *Tinsley's* without wishing that its contents were more diversified. There are several very excellent contributions, it is true, but many say that the reading is not varied enough, and we think the same. Of the contents of the current number "Clubable Women" will claim some notice, and the poetical pieces are well worth reading.—"The Seymours," a story of England and New Zealand, by Miss Fanny J. Paul, is continued in the *Churchman's Shilling Magazine*. Of the other contributions the most notable is that on "The Ritualists and the Primate's Bill," by the editor, Mr. Charles Mackeson. He deprecates quite as strongly as the Lower House of Convocation the primate's method of legislation, which he believes to be the result of an undue magnifying of the evil, and of a distrust which speaks but little for the bishops' belief in the virtue of their office or in the means existing for enforcing order in the Church. He believes it to be quite possible to remove the ills they have and labour under, but the archiepiscopal policy would surely bring them other ills that they know not of. "A Town Rectory" contains some very pleasant reading, and the opening chapters of "Pasquette de Launay," a legend of Peitou, will be perused with interest.—In the *Victoria* some of the "Natural Obstacles to Female Culture" are discussed in an able manner by "L. M.," and Celia Burleigh has an article on "The Rights of Children." Mr. Serjeant Cox's paper on "Wit and Humour," read before the Victoria Discussion Society on May 6, is reported in full; and there are several miscellaneous paragraphs at the end of the magazine of more or less interest. "Which is his Wife" is continued.—The *Nautical* opens with a paper on "Coast Fog Signals," showing the results of recent elaborate experiments made by the Trinity House. The article will, no doubt, be of great interest to mariners, its object being to explain as far as possible what the sailor may trust to when near the coast in foggy weather. This is followed by a useful paper on the "Tonnage Yachts," and an explanation of the Government bill in reference to "Chain Cables," which shipowners will do well to peruse carefully, for it places the whole subject in a very clear light. The concluding article on "Our Great Ports" indicates what the object has been in publishing the long series of papers under this heading; and the next paper gives a brief, but complete account of what H.M.S. Challenger has been doing since she left our shores for her lengthened cruise. The "Freeboard Question" is next treated of in an able manner. A brief allusion to the decadence of our marine surveying operations, and a clever paper on the "Royal Academy, from a Marine Point of View," precede a humourous reference to the functions of the "Board of Trade." This latter, though treated in a somewhat comical vein, shows clearly how extensive the duties of the department are, and will, if divested of the absurd element, inform many people on a subject about which considerable ignorance prevails.—The *Geographical* contains a contribution from Mr. Clements R. Markham, C.B., F.R.G.S., on "The Railways of Peru;" a paper on "The Indian Territory and its Inhabitants;" an excellent Map of Great Britain by E. G. Ravenstein; and an article by Mr. W. Robinson on the "British Colonial Wool Trade;" also several other papers of interest to the general reader as well as to geographers.—*Cassell's* has its full complement of light agreeable matter. There is a capital "Story of a Miniature," by Thomas Archer, and we have the opening chapters of a new serial tale by William Small, entitled "In Honour Bound."—In the *Quiver*, "One Life Only" is continued. "Against Herself" is the title of a new story by the author of "The Troubles of Chatty and Molly," which from the opening chapters we should say will prove very interesting. "Maiden May" is pursued still a further stage in the *Leisure Hour*, which, by the way, contains an excellent portrait of Lord Derby.—The *Sunday at Home* is full of good readable matter fit for every day in the week, and we may also say the same of the *Golden Hours*, *Good Things*, the *Sunday Magazine*, and *Good Words*.—The *Saturday Journal* is a new candidate for public favour. It comes to us in a bright red cover, with a notification that its pages will be devoted to pleasure and instruction. From the two numbers which we have received, May and June, we should say that the journal will prove very acceptable to those who are fond of reading good intellectual matter—and who is not? It is profusely illustrated, and as it is issued at a very popular price we trust it will meet with the success it deserves.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,
Sydney, 7th August, 1874.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.
HAWKESBURY RACE MEETING.

To be held at Windsor, on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 15th and 17th instant. On the above days a SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Redfern at 8.45 a.m., calling at all stations between Homebush and the racecourse.

FARES:	s.	d.
From Sydney, Homebush, Haslem Creek, and Parramatta Junction	3	0
From Parramatta	2	6
From Seven Hills and Blacktown	2	0

(Second class carriages only.)

Tickets available for the double journey on day of issue only.

A Second SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Redfern Station at 10.45 a.m., calling at Parramatta and Blacktown only.

	1st Class. s. d.	2nd Class. s. d.
FARES—From Sydney ..	7 6 ..	4 0
From Parramatta ..	6 6 ..	3 6
From Blacktown ..	4 4 ..	2 6

Available for double journey on day of issue only.

At other stations tickets at a single fare for the double journey will be issued, available for the day of issue only.

A train will leave Richmond for the Course at 11.45 a.m., and a train will also leave Windsor for the Course at 12.15 p.m.,

Fares, 6d.

Trains will return from the Racecourse platform—
Ordinary at 3.55 p.m.
Special at 5 p.m.
Ditto at 6 p.m.

JOHN RAE,
Commissioner for Railways.

N.B.—Passengers for the Racecourse platform will not be booked by the ordinary down train leaving Redfern at 9 a.m. The public are advised to avail themselves of the 8.45 a.m. special train to prevent possible disappointment.

OTAGO HARBOUR BOAR

TO ENGINEERS.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Har Board of Otago (which has been authorised to enter extensive harbour works), from Engineers of ability experience in Dredging and Reclamation Works and Do Formation. The salary will be one thousand pou (£1000) per annum, and the whole time of the Engi appointed must be given to the business of the Board.

Applications, enclosing testimonials and other infor ation, will be received up to the 4th day of October addressed to the Chairman of the Otago Harbour Boa Provincial Government Buildings, Dunedin, Otago.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOFORTE GALLERY,
Harmonium and Organ Showrooms,
and Music Warehouse,
321, George-street.

ELVY AND CO., Importers of RELIABLE GENUINE Pianofortes, Har niums, Organs, and Music of eve description.

A very choice stock of Pianos now open for selec AT LOWER PRICES.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
ELVY and CO. are instructed to sell
A 7-octave Grand Piano, with harmonic bars, by Ki man, for £60. The case is of beautiful walnut, in e cellent condition. There are also for sale
An OBLIQUE action Cottage Piano, by ERARD, walnut
A Rosewood Cottage, by ERARD
A Rosewood Semi-grand
A Rosewood Grand Square
A Walnut Full Cottage
Also,
An HARMONIUM, Drawing-room model, with 16 s and 2 knee-pedals, in rosewood, by ALEXANDRE.
Also,
A Double-action HARP, by ERARD.
ALL AT LOW PRICES.

AMERICAN ORGANS—MASON and HAMLIN'S. ELVY and CO. desire to inform late inquirers that the have just received a limited number of the Favour MODELS, and that they are now ready for inspection.
ELVY and CO.

PIANO for SALE, by Cadby, cheap. 1, Upper W liam-street South.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOFORTE £12 10s, £13 10s, £16, £35.
Drawing-room, Dining-room, and Bedroom Furni equally cheap.
W. B. CAMPBELL, 784, George-street South.

DRAPERY HABERDASHERY, ETC.

SPECIAL MILLINERY
JUST LANDED,
OPEN FOR INSPECTION
THIS MORNIN

DRESS HATS AND BONNETS
FOR SPECIAL SPRING COSTUME
THE PERSIAN STRAW.
THE ERA
THE WALMAR TULLE.
THE SNOWDEN
THE UNDINE SILK.
THE COOMASSIE

DAVID JONES AND COMPAN

SHIRTS. SHIRTS. SHIRT

M. A. HUGHES and CO. beg to inform the pu that they are clearing out the remaining portion of th WINTER HOSIERY (at greatly reduced prices), consi ing of LAMBSWOOL AND MERINO pants, ve and half-hose; also wool scarfs and railway rugs.

We have just opened a very large assortment of NE SCARFS, and the most fashionable shades in SCA TIES, and WINDSORS, ex s. s. Great Britain.

Gentlemen's white shirts, OPEN FRONT OR BAC all sizes, at prices to suit all purchasers.

Gentlemen's regatta shirts, 13½ to 17 inches, at 5s 6d, 5s 6d.

Gentlemen's Oxford shirts, collars on, at 4s 6d, 5s 6s 6d, 7s 6d each.

Gentlemen's crimean shirts, reduced prices, from 5s to 10s 6d each.

Gentlemen's crape crimeans, warranted not to shrink.

The newest shapes in gentlemen's linen collars and Randwick, Peer, Brisbane, Ashfield, Ducal, Coogee, Shore, and Newcastle.

Just opened, a choice assortment of gentlemen's STU in sets and suites, and the patent Princeps SOLITAIRE

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk, Zanella, and Alpaca U brellas, 8 and 12 ribs, from 5s 11d to 30s.

590, George-street, four doors below Bathurst-str

THOMSON'S
"GLOVE-FITTING" CORSETS

Ladies' Corsets of the hig character for quality and f at moderate prices. The "G fitting" principle, perfected moulding on steam tables, fit or improve any figure, cannot stretch in wear.

TRADE MARK, A "CROWN."

THOMSON'S
"UNBREAKABLE" CORSET BUSK

By the new patented pri no perforation of the st necessary, thus allowing much finer temper, and g reducing the risk of the breakage.

TRADE MARK, A "CROWN."

THOMSON'S
"DUPLEX" AND "BIJOU" JUPO

Supply Bustle and Crinol one. Made with or wi steels in front, and adapted the very latest requirem both comfort and fashion.

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THOMSON'S
NOVELTIES IN BUSTLES.

The "Corymbus," made of nese straw plait, without The "Rouleau," new in and principle. The "G hopper and "Paris Pa All producing the latest outline and effect in dress.

TRADE MARK, A "CROWN."

GIGANTIC DRAPERY SA

Decided Bargains! Genuine Reductions!
C. LINNEY and CO., 83, Oxford-street.
Dissolution of Partnership! Dissolution of Partn
Formerly Butler, Linney, and Cameron, 83, Ox
street, now CHARLES LINNEY and CO.

C. L. and Co. have made sweeping reductions in department—Blankets, quilts, towellings, sheetings, prints, tablecovers, toilets, ticks, flannels, damask marked at prices which must effect a ready sale.

Genuine Reductions in every department.

Real French merinoes, 1s 4½d	Coloured serge, 10d
Aberdeen winceys, 8½d	Fancy rep, 7¾d
Figured poplins, 6½d	New diagonals, 10½d
Stays! Stays!! Stays!!!	Stays!!!! at half

original price.

Untrimmed Hats. Untrimmed Hats. Flowers, Fe Ornaments, Bows, &c. Immense reductions.

Hundreds can testify to the genuineness of this sa

N.B.—Only at 83, Oxford-street (late B. B. CHARLES LINNEY and CO.—A call solicited.

IMMENSE SAVING.—Gentlemen's CLOT thoroughly Cleaned, properly pressed, or altered; or own material made up. J. MAXW Tailor, 217, Castlereagh-st., three doors south Market

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS AND COLLA

J. E. GOWING has opened, this day, thre of Gentlemen's WHITE SHIRTS, open back, w new shape cuffs for studs (for fit and quality not to b passed in Sydney).

GENTLEMEN'S WHITE SHIRTS,
OPEN BACK.
NEW SHAPE CUFFS,
FOR STUDS.
42s and 50s the half-dozen.

J. E. GOWING has opened, this day, one Gentlemen's WHITE SHIRTS, military from back, with the new cuffs for studs (for fit and qua to be surpassed in Sydney), 45s, and 50s, half dozen.

J. E. GOWING has opened, this day, two Gentlemen's COLLARS, SCARF TIES, HANDK CHIEFS, &c.

J. E. GOWING,
Men's Mercer, Hosier, Glover, Hatter, &c.,
346, George-street
(half-way between Hunter-street and New Post O

KELK AND ALFORD, 415, George
have
NOW OPENED
VULCANITE, STEEL, AND PEARL SLI
YAK LACES, MALTESE LACES, NEW FR
RUFFLES, RUFFLINGS, AND GRENADI

TAILORING. TAILOR
W. HOWES, Tailor, 88, King-street.
Best materials, fit, and workmanship, at the
List of Prices.
Witneys and Pilots for Overcoats, just opene
Black cloth suits to order .. .. ..
Ditto superior, to order .. .. ..
Ditto extra fine, to order .. .. ..
Bannockburn paget suit ditto.. .. ..
Ditto Galatea suit, ditto .. .. ..
Ditto sac suit, to order .. .. ..
Tweed trousers, to order, from .. ..
Tweeds and cloths sold any length, cut at home
W. HOWES, Tailor, 88, King

FURNITURE ETC.

THE HOME SHUTTLE LOCK-STITCH

The best SEWING-MACHINE in the WORLD. Packed complete, £4 10s.

THE COMMON-SENSE CHAIN-STITCH. The most perfect in the market, £3. Tables and Treadles, £2.

CAUTION.—Every genuine machine has our name engraved on the steel face plate. All others are worthless German imitations.

Sole Agents for Australia and N. Z., M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

LITTLE WANZER FAMILY LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE work by Hand or Foot. In view of advices per Tartar, the Agents have REDUCED THE PRICES of the above world-renowned Machine, as follows:—

Hand Machine	£4 10 0
Ditto ditto, with slab	4 15 0
Ditto ditto, with ditto and stand	6 0 0

The "Little Wanzer" has been selected, because the simplest and lightest machine in treadling, for use in the BRITISH PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Little Wanzer is the only hand and treadle machine which will gather and sew on a band at one operation.

Agents: GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Printers Lithographers, and Bookbinders, 108, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NOW LANDING

PULU, in BALES
COCOANUT FIBRE
NEW ZEALAND FLAX
WOOLLEN FLOCK
CURLED HORSEHAIR.

JOHN LAWLER,
517, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO LADIES.

SINGER and CO.'S IMPROVED SEWING-MACHINES. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. Reduced cash price, £8 10s.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!!!

Sales Last year—Singer and Co.	232,444
Wheeler and Wilson	119,190

Singer and Co.'s sales exceed any other maker .. 113,254 or, in other words, nearly DOUBLE THE SALES of any competitor.

The Agent having determined to bring this machine (which is universally acknowledged to be the BEST AND MOST POPULAR of all the claimants for PUBLIC PATRONAGE) within the reach of all classes of society, NOW OFFERS SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES with a full list of accessories for £8 10s.

The public's SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to our great reduction in terms of time payments:—

English and American scales of charges, 2s 6d per week and 3s per week, warranted NEW, GENUINE, and in PERFECT ORDER.

NO RETURNED GOODS KEPT IN STOCK.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:—
SINGER and CO.'S SOLE AUTHORISED AGENCY,
G. J. WELLS, No. 1, Hunter-street, No. 1
(late Stanford and Co.),
one door from George-street—not in George-street.

TURNER and WOOD. have just received new supplies of the following SEWING-MACHINES:—

The CELEBRATED HOWE, unequalled	£9 0 0
The GENUINE SINGER'S	9 0 0
The WHEELER and WILSON	7 0 0
The HOME SHUTTLE	4 10 0
The LITTLE WANZER	4 10 0

MACHINES ON EASY TERMS AT 5s PER WEEK.

Note the address—
349, GEORGE-STREET.

WHY NOT?

SINCE THERE IS NO RISK OR OBLIGATION OF ANY KIND IN ACCEPTING A TRIAL OF THE BEST SEWING-MACHINE FOR HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES EVER MADE—
AND AS YOU ARE NOT ASKED TO BUY BEFORE YOU TRY—
ORDER AT ONCE
THE WILLCOX AND GIBBS' SILENT SEWING-MACHINE, £7 10s COMPLETE.
S. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

WANTED to SELL, Drawing-room SUITES, just landed, in green, blue, and striped rep, newest shapes and designs; prices £16 10s, £18 10s, £20, £22 10s, £25. The attention of parties furnishing, country buyers, and others, is particularly requested to this choice lot of cheap drawing-room furniture. Also centre tables to match, price £4 5s; and chiffonieres, marble slabs, and plate glass backs, £7 10s.

Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED to SELL, Dining room SUITES, containing couch, six chairs and easy chair, price £10; dining tables, from 25s upwards.

Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED to SELL, a Cottage PIANOFORTE (walnut wood), full compass; a bargain.

Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED to SELL, a large and choice assortment of Steel and Coloured ENGRAVINGS, comprising Herring's Farm-yard Scenes, Sporting and other subjects; low prices.

Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED to SELL, IRON BEDSTEADS, from 25s upwards. Children's Cots in great variety; also, Bedding of all kinds, remarkably cheap.

Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED to SELL, to country buyers and parties furnishing, New and Second-hand FURNITURE of every description, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade—largest stock in the colony to select from.

Hardy, Brothers.
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, Oxford-street.

WANTED to BUY, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of every description, from £5 to £1000. Cash immediately on receipt of goods.

Hardy, Brothers,
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar.

TERMS, NET CASH AND NO ABATEMENT.—6 chairs and couch, covered green, spring seats, £6 10s
6 chairs and couch, covered green, £7 19s
3 mre drawing-room suites, each £21, nine articles
Pier glasses, £1 5s, £2 17s 6d, £4 4s, £5 10s, £7 7s
Toilet glasses, 3s 6d, 6s 6d, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 16s 6d, and 70s
Dining tables, 20s, 32s 6d, 37s 6d, 47s 6d, £7 7s, £8 8s
Chairs, 3s 9d, 4s 9d, 5s 6d, 6s 6d, 7s 6d, 8s 9d, 9s 6d, &c.
Handsome iron 4-post bedstead, with palliasses, mattress, bolster, and pillows, £4 18s 6d the whole lot
Elegant tubular bedstead, with palliasse, hair mattress, bolster, feather pillows, £11 19s.
W. B. CAMPBELL, 784, George-street South.

A SMALL House of FURNITURE for SALE, owner leaving Sydney. House, situated Surry Hills, could be rented if required. To be sold cheap.
JAMES PRINGLE, 155, Pitt-street.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

LIGHTNING HANDSAWS.—Specimens of this new invention can now be inspected in our Edge Tool Department.

F. LASSETTER and CO.,
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CRUSHING PLANT.—For SALE, one of the above in first-class condition, complete, on the Northern Goldfields. Terms very liberal. For full particulars, apply Box 53, General Post Office.

MATHIESON'S SCREW AUGERS
Iron bedsteads, 4-post, half tester, stump, &c.
B. L. revolvers, single and double guns
Short-link proved COIL CHAIN, all sizes
CHAIN CABLES, bullock chain, traces, &c.
Galley cooking stoves, with and without utensils
Register stoves, cart boxes, Kent grates
GALVANIZED corrugated SHEET IRON
Annealed drawn fencing wire, 4 to 10 W. G.
JOHN KEEP, 16, 18, 20, Barrack-street.

STAFFORDSHIRE WAREHOUSE, 511, George-street South.—On SALE, very cheap, Dinner Sets, China Breakfast and Tea Sets, Chamber Sets. A great variety of glassware, consisting of cut decanters, goblets, wine glasses salts, butters, sugars, vases, flower stands, &c.
Mrs. G. LANE.

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, ETC.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA, prepared by H. Turner and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 77, Fleet-street, London.

This Cocoa, for purity of ingredients and delicacy of flavour, is unsurpassed by any preparation of this kind. For invalids it is most strongly recommended, as being free from any adulteration; it affords the highest amount of nourishment capable of being obtained from the cocoanut, and at the same time can be digested by the most delicate stomach.

Wholesale Agents—ELLIOTT BROTHERS.

THOS. J. STUTCHBURY and CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, 5, Wynyard-street, have on SALE some of the choicest numbers of the s.s. LEGISLATOR'S cargo of NEW SEASON'S TEAS.

THOMAS J. STUTCHBURY and CO., Wholesale Grocers, 5, Wynyard-street, have ON SALE—Currants, Elemes, Tart. Acid, Cr. of Tartar, Carraways, Nutmegs, Kent Hops, Chicory, fresh Herrings, Baking Powders, Vinegar, Sardines, Gunpowder Tea, scented Orange Pekoe, new season's Congous, Plantation No. 1 Coffee, Java Rice (fine sample), Liquorice, Salmon, English Jams, &c., &c.

ARRIVED, ex City of Hobart, fine Hobart Town Trumpeter, really very choice; also Perch, Eels, Baracoutas; also fine Tasmanian Lobsters, prime; and Mussels, all in good order, at CLARKE'S, Market-street.

FOR SALE.—Tobacco Leaf, Honey, Wine, Butter, Bacon, Cheese. G. COULTER, 125, Sussex-street.

FOR SALE, prime Circular Head POTATOES, now landing. G. W. TATE, 86, Sussex-street.

POTATOES.—Prime samples of Warrnambool, Bathurst, and Ballarat. F. HORSEY, 123½, Sussex-st.

SALT. SALT. SALT. Liverpool coarse, in strong 3-bushel bags, on SALE, by HENRY BELL,
315, Pitt-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR on SALE.—Superfine, Households, and Seconds; Hart's, Butterworth's, Bowman's, Ferguson's, Rowett and Hooper's, Freeman's, &c.
C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

LOBSTERS.—Prime rich LOBSTERS, ex City of Hobart, on Sale, at EMERSON'S. Lobster salad.

MEDICAL, CHEMICALS ETC.

ANOTHER TESTIMONIAL FOR PROFESSOR THOMSON'S EYE WATER.

"Schooner Tui Lau, Grafton Wharf.
"July 18th, 1874.

"To Mr. F. C. PARKES,—Several months ago, on my departure from Sydney, I took with me a few bottles of Professor Thomson's Eye Water, an article then lately introduced into these colonies, and recommended to me as something superior to anything of the kind in any part of the world.

"Fiji is a place where many people suffer with different eye diseases, and personally knowing and respecting some so afflicted, I made the investment. On my arrival at Loma Loma (Fiji) I made a friend of mine a present of a bottle of the eye water. He had tried a variety of things, which rather impaired than improved his sight, and at that time he was in almost total darkness; however, he applied the preparation as directed, for blight and inflammation, and before I went away I was not a little surprised to see him find his way to my vessel, offering to purchase all I had. But wanting some for my crew, who often suffer lightly, I only gave him a little more, which so far removed his complaint as for him to read a newspaper with a little perseverance. Whatever the value of these few lines may be to you, the agents, or the public, they are given with all free will; and may many more be benefited and cured in the same way is the wish of

"W. SCHOTT, Master."

AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT still stands unrivalled for its wonderful cures. In covered pots, 1s and 1s 6d.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT, in lid pots, 1s each, at all chemists and storekeepers.

SARG'S celebrated GLYCERINE SOAP. SARG'S LIQUID GLYCERINE SOAP. FREDERICHSHALL WATERS. A. J. WATT and CO., Dispensing Chemists, 532 and 534, George-street, Sydney.

PROFESSOR THOMSON'S BOTANIC OINTMENT, for its healing properties, is acknowledged to be the best. Composed solely of herbs.

BUILDING MATERIALS

OREGON DEALS (Plank and Spars), all sizes, ex Edward James. HUDSON, BROTHERS.

MARBLE and Slate Mantelpieces, Fancy Tiles, Fire Bricks, Drain Pipes, &c. CRANE and SON.

SLATES, Sheet Lead, Zinc, Galvanized Iron, Plaster, Cement, &c. CRANE and SON, 21, 23, New Pitt-st.

200,000 FEET T. and G. OREGON, Colonial, and Maryborough Flooring and Lining; Oregon Spars, Planking, Scantling, Pickets, Laths, &c.
PALINGS, 5 and 6 feet; shingles, &c.
BALTIC DEALS, 11 and 9 x 3; red deals
BALTIC G. and T. BOARDS, 1¼, 1, ¾, ⅝, and ½ inch
DOORS, SASHES, mouldings, architraves, skirting, &c., &c., on hand and made to order
GALVANIZED Plain and Corrugated Iron, ridging, spouting; ¾-inch galvanized water pipes, fittings, &c.
CEMENT—best Portland and Keen's cement, plaster, &c.
SHEET LEAD and zinc, assorted sizes.
DRAIN PIPES all sizes, chimney pots, fire and building bricks, paving tiles, &c.
GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw and Joinery Mills, Pyrmont; 483, George-st., and 7, Parramatta-street.

TO ARCHITECTS and Builders.—Seasoned Red Baltic G. and T. Flooring, 1¼ and 1 inch. Goodlet & Smith.

BRITISH PLATE and Sheet Glass Warehouse.—The largest and best assorted stock in the colony. Oils, Lead, Colours, Brushware, Paperhangings, &c. JAMES SANDY and CO. (late Thomas Edens), 255, George-street.

SLATES, Cement, Sheet Lead, Zinc, Black and Galvanized Tubing, all sizes. CARY, Railway Bridge.

CEDAR BOARDS, all sizes, well seasoned; T. and G. pine, Huon pine and cedar boat planks, H. T. palings, H. T. shingles, felloes, spokes, glazed doors, Venetian shutters, &c. STREET, BROTHERS, Sussex-street.

TURNERY of every description, in cedar and Huon pine, fruit cases, &c. Street, Brothers, Sussex-st.

500 SACKS LIME, from pure marble.—Fresh stocks weekly ex Diamantina, from Manning River kilns. Contracts will be made for yearly supply by M. R. Marble Lime Co., Caledonian Wf., 8, King-st. W.

50,000 FEET Gutters, Down-pipes, &c., reduced prices. Brown, 276, Pitt-st.

CAST IRON BATHS, kitchen Sinks, English W. C. Pans and Traps, Urinals, Wash-hand Basins, with plug overflows, 2½ and 3 inch brass Force Pumps—best make, cheap. J. A. BROWN, opposite School of Arts.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

MAIL PHAETON for SALE. HAWKES and COMPANY, Bligh-street.

HAWKES AND COMPANY
(successors to Buchan Thomson).
Horses and Carriages at LIVERY
Ditto ditto for HIRE
Ditto ditto for SALE, at
No. 33, Bligh-street.

FOR SALE, pair stylish Brown carriage HORSES, 16 hands; one new cut-under Sociable, to carry six, or one or two horses, with brake, lamps, and canopy, complete. HAWKES and CO., Bligh-street.

GIBSON'S Horse and Carriage Depot, 64, Hunter-st Horses and Vehicles bought, sold, exchanged, or hire

FOR SALE, a light Newport Pagnel CART and harness, £12. GIBSON'S 64, Hunter-street.

GOOD weight-carrying saddle HORSE, £10; pair buggy Horses, £35. GIBSON'S, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a good second-hand DOGCART, in first-class order. Gibson, 64, Hunter-street.

BROWN first-class polo Pony, £12; chestnut first-class saddle and buggy Horse, £20; saddle Horse, £10; American Waggonette, £25; Spring-cart, £13.
WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street.

PAIR Bay carriage HORSES, 6 years, 15-3, saddle, single, and double harness, £65; pair Bay Horses, 6 years, 15-2, £60; Bay matching Horse, 4 years, 16 hands, £40, any trial given. Clark's Stables, Brougham-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, the undermentioned Tasmanian HORSES:—

HERMIT, thoroughbred blood sire, 6 years old, got by Peter Wilkins, dam Fair Ellen, by the imported pure Arab horse Soldan; granddam Mary Maude, by Snoozer, imported; great granddam Matilda, by Peter Finn, imported; great great granddam China Legs, by Bolivia, imported, from pure Arab mare imported from New South Wales by Judge Wilde to Tasmania. PETER WILKINS, imported, own brother to THE FLYING DUTCHMAN, winner of the English Derby and St. Leger, and sire of The Quack, Benvolio, Flying Dutchman, and others.

Hermit has proved himself a sure foal-getter, and his stock are very promising. He was bred by the late W. Kearn y, Esq., Richmond, Tasmania.

MAGIC, cart sire, by Emperor, 5 years old; bred by G. Nicholas, Esq., Nant, dam Model, by Boomerang; granddam Bonny, by Dulverton; great granddam Maggie, by Duncan Gray; great great granddam by Suffolk Sam, imported.

EMPEROR, by Black Champion, dam Brown Charlotte, by Bothwell; granddam Grey Charlotte, by Black Champion, imported; great granddam by Ajax, imported.

Apply to
WILLIAM GOSPERT, Windsor.

WEIGHT-CARRYING HACK, good condition, 5 years, 14·1 high, and good buggy horse. 8 Oxford-st.

HANDSOME bay HACK (by Deerfoot), 30 guineas; grey first-class buggy Horse, £18. KNIGHT.

PAIR nuggety buggy or light waggon HORSES, £25; quiet buggy and saddle Horse, £12. KNIGHT.

SPRING-VAN, carry ton, and Harness, £18; good Cob, Saddle, and Bridle, £10. KNIGHT.

EXTENSION-TOP Buggy, £45; new Buggy-Sociable, £45; Double-hooded Buggy, £40; new Waggon, carry a ton, £35; single Buggy, £30; new Spring-cart, £14; Harness, every description. Knight, 257, Castlereagh-st.

PAIR staunch HORSES, Tray Buggy, with lamps, brake, and harness, £50 lot. Knight, Castlereagh-st.

DOUBLE-SEATED cut-under top Buggy, £50; Family Sociable, £40; Waggonet, £30; light Dog-cart, £18; light family Carriage, £60; English Sociable, with top, £65; light family Rockaway, £28; handsome single-seated Buggy, with lamps, £24; large Van, £16; large size Spring-cart, £12; light Spring-cart, £9. Pagnel Cart, £9; Saddles, £3; Spring-cart and Harness, £4. E. M'CARTY and CO, 260, Pitt-st., and 235, Castlereagh-st.

TO LET, for the season, or for SALE, thoroughbred Stallion, ELI, by Yelverton (imported)—out of Valetta (imported). Apply B. BRAUN and CO., Auctioneers, 1, Wynyard-street.

A FIRST-CLASS Phaeton HORSE, stylish, and a good goer, height 15.3, trial in any harness, at KISS'S.

FOR SALE, Hansom CAB, Horse, and Harness, on easy terms. A. COOPER, 109, Elizabeth-street.

COAL FIREWOOD, ETC.

MOUNTAIN or NEWCASTLE COAL, and dry Wood. Mrs. WHITTELL, Bathurst-street West.

COAL.—NEW WALLSEND COAL COMPANY, Newcastle.—This celebrated Coal is equal to any in the colony for household or steam purposes, far more lasting and infinitely cheaper. Best double screened, 20s. per ton of 2240 lbs., FOR CASH, delivered within the city. A trial is earnestly solicited. Also on hand WOOD, cut to any length; Charcoal, Breeze, &c. Orders by post promptly executed.

D. WILSON, sole Retail Agent for the New Wallsend Company's Coal, Wentworth Wharf, Druitt-street.

N.B.—Cargoes of this celebrated coal for sale afloat.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

TO MUSICSELLERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND STATIONERS.—For SALE, a first-class well-established BUSINESS in the capital of New Zealand. Apply by letter (with references) addressed A. B., Box 91, Post Office, Wellington, New Zealand.

FOR SALE, an AUCTIONEER'S BUSINESS, doing about twenty-eight thousand pounds per annum, netting a profit, at 5 per cent. commission of £1400. A splendid opportunity for an enterprising man to make a fortune. The present proprietor is relinquishing the business in consequence of ill health. Only one clerk required; the cost of labour, therefore, is but trifling. Principals only dealt with.

Apply J. R. JONES and CO., Market and Sussex sts.

TO PAINTERS.—For SALE, good Painter's Business, owner having to leave Sydney. 595, George-street.

WANTED, to SELL a well-established Saddlery Business; satisfactory reasons. A. D., HERALD.

COACH BUILDERS' STOCK-IN-TRADE for SALE. CARTY and O'CONNELL, Elizabeth-st.

POTTERY for SALE, in full work. Terms very easy. E. W. PALMER, 183, Pitt-street.

RESTAURANT Business, &c. for SALE; central; bargain; immediate possession. E. RAMSAY

HOTELS for SALE, from £100 to £1000, in all parts of the city. Joseph and Co., 105½, Elizabeth-st.

FOR SALE, a first-class City HOTEL; bar trade, £70 weekly. MOSS and CO., 141, King-street.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a faithfully-built family RESIDENCE (complete bargain), on an area of three acres, possessing one of the finest sea views in our eastern suburbs. E. RAMSAY, House Agent, 410, George-street.

FOR SALE, 4 Brick HOUSES, in the centre of city, all in good order, and never idle; water laid on, and every convenience; rental, £122 yearly; price, £1100.
MOSS and CO., 141, King-street.

FREEHOLDS.—Two Tenements, in Darlinghurst and Surry Hills, cheap. E. Ramsay, 410, George-street.

HUNTER'S HILL, close to the wharf, family RESIDENCE for SALE, 8 rooms and out-offices; 4 acres land, containing orchard and vineyards. E. RAMSAY, House and Land Agent, 410, George and King streets.

£410 FOR four HOUSES, near Devonshire-st., rented at 32s. E. Ramsay, 410, George-st.

FOR SALE, cheap, 80-acre FARM, 7s per acre, near Auckland. 126, King-street, Sydney.

£700 WANTED for COTTAGE, 7 rooms, bath, [illegible]; 10 min. from Post Office. 155, Pitt-st.

£850 WANTED for brick House, Liverpool-st.; 2 at £200 each, near Hyde Park. 155, Pitt-st.

£1300 WANTED for 4 brick Houses, Woolloomooloo; always let. Pringle, 155, Pitt-st.

£1250 WANTED for 2 Houses in city; balconies, verandahs; half cash. 155, Pitt-st.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

FOR SALE, a first-class Milch COW, just calved. Apply WOOLLER'S Horse Repository.

FOR SALE, PRIVATELY.

[illegible]000 fat sheep, Mudgee
4000 fat sheep, Bligh District
RAMS from celebrated Mudgee flocks
FIRST-CLASS BULLS, in various localities
130 rams, near Gundagai
[illegible]000 wedders and ewes, near Walgett
[illegible]000 first-class ewes, from a noted flock, delivery January
[illegible]000 splendid fat sheep, Bligh District
150 choice merino rams, Merriwa
A fine Freehold Grazing Estate of 6065 acres purchased land, in the Braidwood District
Numerous Pastoral and Freehold Properties in New South Wales and Queensland.

G. N. GRIFFITHS,
271, George-street, Sydney.

AUCTION SALES.

Horses, heavy and light.
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.

Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Two Powerful Horses.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
Two powerful draught horses, from Kiama.

20 Young Horses.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. W. Armstrong to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock,
20 young horses, amongst which are some HEAVY DRAUGHT COLTS, light harness and saddle horses, chiefly unbroken.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from E. C. Merewether, Esq., to sell by auction, on account of the A. A. Co., at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, Friday, at half-past 11 o'clock,
1200 prime fat wethers, in lots, fully 68 lbs.
N.B.—These wethers are the heaviest yet down, and will be found the best ever seen in Sydney.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from Messrs. J. Christian and Co. to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Friday, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at half-past 11 o'clock,
500 prime fat wethers, in lots, per rail and steamer, and fully 63 lbs.

THOMAS DAWSON has been instructed to sell by auction, at Wooller's Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Six fresh country horses, broken to saddle and harness.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.—From and after this date, until further notice, the usual BI-WEEKLY SALES of FAT STOCK will be held at the Annandale and Petersham Yards.

On MONDAYS first sale will commence at Annandale, at 11 o'clock; and on THURSDAYS first sale at Petersham, at same hour.

(Signed) G. M. PITT and SON
SULLIVAN and SIMPSON
HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN
MAIDEN, HILL, and CO.

Preserved Meat.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Messrs. Hunt and Crawford to sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 14th August, at 11 o'clock,
84 cases preserved meat.
Terms, cash.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have received instructions from Thomas Gibson, Esq., Esk Vale, Tasmania, to sell by auction, at Wooller's Yards, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 4 o'clock,
3 pure Hereford bulls; will arrive by City of Hobart on Friday.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have received instructions from P. H. Osborne, Esq., to sell by auction, at Annandale, on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
140 prime fat bullocks, from Caniambia noted D in diamond brand, and fully 850 lbs.

SULLIVAN and SIMPSON have received instructions from Mr. John Hopkins to sell by auction, at the Victoria Yards, Petersham, on MONDAY next, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
125 head of really prime and weighty fat bullocks, in lots, direct from White's celebrated Merton paddocks.
N.B. The first sale will commence at these yards on MONDAY next.

C. R. BEDWELL and CO. will sell, at Railway, THIS DAY,
Hay, maize, potatoes, billetwood.
At Produce Mart, 683, George-street, at 11 o'clock, Calves and pigs. 11.30, Carcase pork, poultry, eggs, bacon, cheese, &c.

WEEKLY STOCK AND PRODUCE SALE.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Railway Auction Mart, 793, George-street, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Calves, lambs, pigs, 80 dead pigs and suckers
Sixty (60) coops poultry, of all kinds.
At 1 o'clock sharp,
Fresh roll and keg butter, from the best dairies in the Southern Districts; a large quantity of superior corn-fed bacon, cheese (No. 6 Beazley's and other first-class brands), eggs, lard, honey, and all kinds of farm and dairy produce.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction THIS DAY, at the Railway, at 9 o'clock,
Hay and straw, by the truck
Corn, potatoes, turnips, pumpkins, &c.
At 10 o'clock,
Billet wood.

G. WELLS will sell by auction, at the Railway, at 9 o'clock,
Hay, corn, straw
At 10 o'clock, Pumpkins, turnips, wool.

J. S. PROCTER will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 9 o'clock, Hay, straw, &c.
At 10 o'clock, Maize, potatoes, pumpkins, turnips.
At 11 o'clock, Billet wood.
At the Sydney Auction Mart, 701, George-street, at 12 o'clock,
Calves, pigs, suckers
Carcase pork (corn-fed), 20 pairs Goulburn turkeys
Geese, ducks, fowls, pigeons, birds, &c.
Potatoes, turnips, apples, oranges, lemons.
Also, the usual weekly supply of dairy produce, comprising—
60 cases best brands of roll butter, 30 kegs superior butter, 40 cases fresh eggs, 20 cases cheese; also, hams, bacon, honey, wax, hair, hides, skins, tallow, &c.

N. W. RAVEN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 9 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c. At 11 o'clock,
180 trucks billetwood, all lengths.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 9 o'clock,
Hay straw, lucerne, maize, potatoes, pumpkins, turnips, &c., at 11 o'clock, billetwood.
At Depot, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, lambs, pigs, suckers, 100 dead pigs, and poultry of every description.
At 12 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, cheese, bacon, eggs, honey, lard, &c.
At 4 o'clock,
Hides, tallow, wool, sheepskins, fruit, &c.

STUART and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock,
Hay, corn, turnips, &c.
At 10.30, Billet wood.
At the Black Swan Yards, at 11.30, Pigs, poultry, butter, cheese, &c.

G. W. TATE will sell by auction, at his Yard, This Day, at 11, prime lots calves, pigs.

M'MINN and WILD will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway, at 9 o'clock,
Hay and straw.
At their City Sale Yards, 785, George-street, at 12 o'clock sharp,
100 prime dead pigs from Windsor, The Oaks, and Picton, guaranteed all corn-fed
80 cases roll butter, keg butter, bacon, cheese, eggs, hides, poultry, honey, beeswax, &c.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, at 10 o'clock,
Hides, horse hides
Hair, horns, bones, beeswax
Kangaroo and wallaby skins.
And at half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALES.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 14th August, at a quarter-past 10 o'clock,
1150 hides, calfskins, hair, horns, and bones.
At a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
150 casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

MAIDEN, HILL, and CO. (late John A. Turner) will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 14th August, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Hides, calfskins, hair, horns, bones, &c.
Also, at half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

JOHN BRIDGE will sell by auction, at his Stores, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hides, calfskins; and at half-past 2, casks tallow, and 60 tierces prime corned beef.

F. L. BARKER will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hides, hair, horns, and bones; and at 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow.

Peremptory Sale by Auction.
At the City Auction Rooms, 292, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY, at 11 sharp.

H. MOON and CO. will sell by auction, as above,
4-PULL BEER ENGINE (MASON'S PATENT), lead piping and taps; bar counter and fittings, iron bedsteads, viz.—4 post, half-tester, French and stump; cane and wood seat chairs, haircloth, velvet, and leather couches; kitchen tables, engravings, full-compass trichord COTTAGE PIANOFORTES by Aucher, Frères, and others; 3-stop HARMONIUMS, by Alexandre; SET of MOULDER'S TOOLS, fancy goods and books, GOLD and SILVER watches, alberts, ladies' gold chains, GOLD STUDS, signet and ladies' dress rings, CLOTHING, E. P. WARE and Wigfall's cutlery, pier glasses, and sundries.
Terms, cash—no reserve.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock sharp.
Iron Bedsteads and Bedding, Horsehair Mattress, Pierglass, Marble-top Toilet Glass, Marble-top Washstand, and double set Horsehair Couch and Chairs, Chest of Drawers, Chiffoniere; Loo, Dining, Toilet, and Kitchen Tables; Easy Chair, Carpets, Pictures, Lustres, Vases, Cornice-pole and Curtains, Plated Ware, Kitchen Utensils, and Sundries.

H. L. DUNN has received instructions from Mr. Hickenborg, of No. 16, Agnes Cottage, Surry-street, Surry Hills, off Crown-street, to sell by public auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock sharp, the above. No reserve.

MR. DUNN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, at 2 o'clock,
The unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. Murray, of 17, Market-street, consisting of jewellery, watches, hardware, furniture, saddle and bridle, martingale, fishing net, &c.

THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp.
Household Furniture, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Crockery, Engravings, Ornaments, and Sundries.

JOHN P. LISTER will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock, the above.
Also, at 2 o'clock, New and second-hand clothing, boots, books, fancy goods, &c.

To Grocers, Drapers, Dealers, and others.

NELSON and HEWLETT have received instructions from Mr. W. G. St. George to sell by auction, on the premises, 178, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS DAY, Friday, 14th August, at 11 a.m.,
His entire stock of groceries, drapery, fancy goods, fixtures of store, furniture, iron bedsteads, bedding, &c.
Without reserve. Terms, cash.

SATURDAY next, 15th August, at 11 a.m.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Important Unreserved Sale by Auction
of
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Hand-painted China
Ivory-handled Cutlery
Valuable Proof Engravings
RARE Oil Paintings
Richly-cut Glass
VALUABLE Electroplate
MASSIVE DINING-ROOM FURNITURE
Elegant Drawing-room Suites
Superb Rosewood TRICHORD Cottage PIANOFORTE, by Broadwood and Sons, cost 70 guineas
Handsome Vases, Kerosene Lamps
VERY FINE WATER-COLOUR PAINTINGS
Magnificent Chromos
BRUSSELS CARPETS and RUGS
Superior Bedroom Furniture and Bedding
Kitchen Utensils and Sundries.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Furniture Dealers, and Others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, 15th August, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms cash.

Sale by Auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

On the Premises, 266, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's, by order of Mr. Bernasconi, who is compelled to relinquish business on account of ill-health.
The whole of his Stock-in-Trade, consisting of Oil Paintings, Engravings, Maple, Rosewood, Gilt, and other Frames; Carved Altar Front, Moulds, Tools, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY,
The above.

In Insolvent Estate of Sarah Stockley.

MONDAY, 17th instant, at 12 o'clock.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from the Official Assignee to sell by auction, on the premises, Newtown Road, near the tollbar,
Stock-in-trade of groceries
Shop fixtures, counters, shelving, nest drawers, gas-fittings, show window, scales and weights, canisters, empty cases, coal bags, &c.
Spring-cart, horse, light and heavy harness, &c.

CONCERTINAS.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 14th instant, at 12.15 o'clock, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street,
1 case, 10 dozen concertinas.

WHITE CHINA MATTING.

On account of whom it may concern.

Slightly damaged.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 14th instant, at half-past 12 sharp,
AT and Co. in double triangle,
20 rolls 4-4 white mattings, A
15 ditto 5-4 ditto, B
20 ditto 6-4 ditto, C
20 ditto 4-4 ditto, AA
20 ditto 5-4 ditto, BB
15 ditto 6-4 ditto, CC.
Terms, cash.

CLOTHING
HATS, &c.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
West of England trousers and vests
Fancy doe and tweed trousers
Striped linen drill ditto
Black cloth ditto
Fancy tweed pagets and galateas
Black ditto and sacs
Blue and brown president yachting jackets
Black doe D. B. vests
Crimean and fancy shirts
Black felt hats, hard crowns, new shapes
Ditto and coloured felt tyrolese
Youths' coloured felt, wire brims
Boy and children's coloured felt
Gent.'s Alma and travelling caps
Ditto Canadian ditto, &c.
Terms at sale.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

W. PRITCHARD has received instructions from Sidney Scarvell, Esq., to sell by public auction, on the ground, corner of Harrington and Globe streets, THIS DAY, 14th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock,
A house, consisting of a quantity of good building stone, bricks, timber, &c.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

SUBSTANTIAL STONE-BUILT HOUSE, CROWN-LANE, SURRY HILLS.

W. PRITCHARD will sell by auction, on the ground, on SATURDAY, 15th instant, at 3 o'clock,
A substantial 5-roomed house, situated at the corner of Crown and Rider lanes, off Crown-street, Surry Hills.
Title—Freehold. Term, cash.

FARMS NEAR CAMPBELLTOWN.

FOR SALE, by order of the Trustees of the Will of the late Mrs. Esther Hughes,
at Graham's, The Forbes Hotel, Campbelltown.

ELLIS and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Graham's, Forbes Hotel, Campbelltown, THIS DAY, the 14th August, at 12 o'clock,
All those 165 acres known as Crow's Farm, near Campbelltown,
and also those
60 acres, known as Harry Holt's or Lemon's Farm, near Campbelltown.
Terms: One-fourth cash; residue may remain secured by mortgage on the property for 3 or 5 years, at 6 per cent. per annum.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.

Now landing in splendid order.

To the Trade, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., the importers, to sell by auction, in his Rooms, No. 239, George-street North, on MONDAY, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms liberal.
No reserve.

MONDAY, 17th August.

Household Furniture
Electroplated Ware
Sterling Silver, &c.

BOWDEN, MILLS, and GORDON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of superior household furniture, electroplated ware, silver, &c.

Preliminary Notice.

On MONDAY, 17th instant.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, and others.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE by AUCTION.

Entire Cargo of
OREGON TIMBER, ex Alden Besse.
Under instructions from Messrs. SMITH, BROTHERS.

This cargo consists of the most extensive and varied assortment, and is without doubt one of the very best shipments of Oregon timber ever offered in this market, comprising tongued and grooved Boards, square Spars (up to 20 x 20, and up to 80 feet long), round Spars, and Pickets. Total, 612 678 feet.

Catalogues can be obtained of the Auctioneers, and full particulars will appear in future advertisements.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Smith, Brothers, to sell by auction, on the 17th instant,
The entire cargo of Oregon timber, just landing, ex Alden Besse.
WITHOUT RESERVE.
Terms, most liberal.

TUESDAY, 18th August, at 11 o'clock.

CLOSING SALE of the BALANCE of the PARALOS' CARGO
of Mauritius Sugars,
being the Lines of which the samples were NOT LANDED in time to be offered at the PREVIOUS SALE,
comprising various grades and colours of
FINE BRIGHT REDS
YELLOW, STRAW, and LILY COUNTERS
YELLOW CRYSTALS
WHITE CRYSTALS
SOFT WHITE COUNTERS;
in all about 130 tons,
in MATS and POCKETS.
For POSITIVE SALE UNDER THE HAMMER.
By order of the Importers,
Messrs. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.
Being the LAST PARCEL of Mauritius Sugars from first hands that will be offered in this market for some time, therefore the Auctioneers would advise the trade to avail themselves of this opportunity for PURCHASING at CURRENT MARKET VALUES.

Every line submitted WILL BE SOLD to the highest bidder, as at previous sale of this CARGO, the importers being determined to close the venture at best obtainable prices.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. are favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 336, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The balance of the cargo of first-class Mauritius sugars ex PARALOS,
comprising those lines which the auctioneers were unable to offer at the previous sale of this cargo, in consequence of the sample bags not being to hand—in all about
130 TONS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MAURITIUS SORTS,
and for bona-fide sale.
Terms, liberal, declared at sale.

TUESDAY next, 18th August, at 11 o'clock.

POSITIVE SALE,
To close SHIPMENTS.

TEAS.
1871-1875. Also, 1873-1874.

The Balance of the Shipment
Ex R.M.S. LEGISLATOR.
360 Half-chests Congou, new season
25 Boxes Orange Pekoe, ditto.

The Balance of the Cargo
Ex ROBERTSON.
172 Chests
200 Half-chests.
Under instructions from the IMPORTERS, Messrs. PARBURY, LAMB, and CO.

Purchasers are requested to examine and test before the sale the samples which are now on view at the Bank Auction Rooms.

The Importers, having disposed of the bulk of these shipments, have signified their intention of closing the remaining few lines of each at all hazards.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Parbury, Lamb, and Co. to sell by auction, on TUESDAY next, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock,
The balance of teas
ex s.s. Legislator,
also,
ex Robertson.
Terms liberal.

To Hairdressers, Fancy Dealers, and others.

THIS DAY, Friday, August 14.

MR. C. TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
2 cases Rooney's extra quality hair brushes
2 sample cases Piesse and Lubin's, Gosnell's, and Boehm's celebrated perfumery.
Terms at sale.

Important to TOBACCONISTS, FANCY DEALERS, and the Trade.

THIS DAY, Friday, August 14.

On account of whom it may concern.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock prompt,
BR over S in diamond, § 20, §
Ex Cathcart, from London,
HOOKAHS (assorted)
Silver-mounted amber stems
Briar ambers
REAL MEERSCHAUM PIPES, straight, bent, yachting, figured, billiard, &c.

FOR POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE.
Terms, cash.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE OF FANCY GOODS, PERFUMERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, BRUSHWARE, &c.

THIS DAY, Friday, August 14.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on the above day,
11 packages of the above goods, just landed ex Ranee, comprising—
Pocket-books, I. R. balls, 2½ and 3½ inch, GUSTAVE BOEHM'S perfumery, pocket and table cutlery, desks, workboxes, watchstands, ALUMINIUM-PLATED suites, solitaires, real pearl and ivory; suites, stnds, &c.; china and glass mugs, water bottles (Bohemian), mirrors, brushware; necklets, in cases; concertinas, candlesticks, dagger knives, purses, two-blade penknives.
Also,
1 case opera glasses, in ivory, pearl, &c.
Telescopes, marine glasses, &c.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.

ORDER OF SALE.

CITY and SUBURBAN PROPERTIES,
at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 o'clock,

DARLINGHURST—ELIZABETH BAY ESTATE.	ROCKLEY, a handsome favourably situated City Residence, with about one acre of improved grounds, fronting the Elizabeth Bay Road, and extending to the harbour.
DARLINGHURST.	City Building Allotment, corner of Surry and Darlinghurst streets, opposite LOTAVILLE, in one or two lots.
SURRY HILLS.	Corner Shop and Dwelling-house adjoining, in East-street, between Campbell and Lower Campbell streets.
SYDNEY COMMON.	Two Allotments, Nos. 6 and 7, Section Q, Walter-street.
NEWTOWN.	Cottage, Missenden Road, and Butcher's Shop, corner of Brodie-street, opposite St. John's College. Two Cottages, Campbell-street, and Cottage, Brodie-street, at rear of the above. Cottage, Burton-street, off Missenden Road, near Parramatta-street. By order of the Administratrix of the Estate of the late Mr. E. Johnson.
COOK'S RIVER ROAD.	Lot 57, Section 1, Bello Retiro Estate, Maria-street.
CINTRA ESTATE, BURWOOD.	CINTRA HOUSE, with about 10 acres of ground, near the Burwood Railway Station. 14 Sites, containing each from half an acre to one acre in extent. By order of the Trustees of the Estate of the late E. Orr, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, August 14.

IMPORTANT SUBURBAN SALE.

CINTRA ESTATE,
BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION.

This valuable suburban property, including CINTRA HOUSE, and about 23 ACRES OF LAND, will be sold in one or more lots, as subdivided, THIS DAY, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock.

By order of the trustees of the estate of the late Eben Orr, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, August 14.

WATERSIDE CITY RESIDENCE.

ELIZABETH BAY ESTATE,
DARLINGHURST.

ROCKLEY.

A HANDSOME FAVOURABLY SITUATED CITY RESIDENCE, together with about ONE ACRE OF HIGHLY-IMPROVED GROUNDS, fronting the ELIZABETH BAY ROAD, and EXTENDING TO THE HARBOUR, to which it has extensive frontage.

For peremptory sale, THIS DAY, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock.
CARDS TO VIEW on application.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

TIN SLABS. TIN SLABS.

MONDAY next, August 17.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH will sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY next, 17th August, at 11 o'clock,
About 10 tons tin, in slabs.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, August 14th, at 11 o'clock.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY
ELEGANT PLATED TEA AND COFFEE SETS
PLATED CRUETS, CUT BOTTLES, NEW DESIGNS
PLATED BUTTER DISHES, CARD RECEIVERS
RUBY LUSTRES, ALUMINIUM GOODS
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
SILVER LEVER HUNTERS, ¾ PLATE
MARBLE ORMOLU AND COLLETT CLOCKS
PLATED AND GILT ALBERTS, &c., &c., &c.

BENJAMIN BRAUN and CO. will offer by public auction, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Several invoices of the above.

Also, at 12 o'clock sharp,
A SMALL INVOICE OF REAL TORTOISESHELL GOODS, RICHLY CARVED AND INLAID.
Terms at sale.

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. J. S. MURRAY are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his Brother Alexander's WIFE; to move from 664, George-street, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, to the Necropolis. R. STEWART, Undertaker.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. A. S. MURRAY are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his beloved WIFE; to move from his residence, George-street, near Liverpool-street, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, and proceed to the Necropolis. R. STEWART, Undertaker, Bathurst-street.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. RICHARD FITZGERALD are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, 735, George-street South, TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, to Catholic Cemetery, Petersham. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-st., op. Christ Ch., Oxford-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Directors.......... Messrs. LYSTER and CAGLI
Acting Manager .. Signor BISCACCIANTI
Stage Manager .... Mr. H. BEAUMONT
Musical Director .. Signor ZELMAN.

POSITIVELY LAST TWO NIGHTS.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.
Under the Patronage of his Excellency
Sir HERCULES ROBINSON, K.C.M.G.,
and the
Hon. LADY ROBINSON.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, and SATURDAY EVENING, August 14th and 15th,
GRAND PRODUCTION
of Mozart's Immortal Opera,
LA NOZZE DI FIGARO,
with the following powerful cast:—

Count Almaviva	Signor Dondi
The Countess (his lady)	Signora Zenoni Gamboa
Susanna (lady's maid to the Countess)	Signora Tamburini Coy
Figaro (valet to the Count)	Signor Baldassari
Chirubino (page of the Count)	Signora Magi
Doctor Bartolo	Signor Fiorani
Marcellino (his housekeeper)	Signora Tournerie
Basilio (singing master)	Signor Coy
Antonio (gardener to the Count)	Signor Favas
Barberina	Mrs. Morrison.

The Ballet incidental to the Opera will be executed by
FRAULEIN FANNIE, Mr. H. LEOPOLD,
and the CORPS DE BALLET.

It will be put on the stage regardless of expense; new costumes, appointment, &c.

(The Marriage of Figaro.)

The Italian Libretto of "The Marriage of Figaro" is a version of Beaumarchais's celebrated comedy, "Le Marriage de Figaro;" and was written by a talented Jew, who took a fancy to pass for a Christian priest, and called himself the Abbé da Ponti. Its success was most decided, even at rehearsal, when, according to the account left us by Michael Kelly, the enthusiasm both of the singers and of the orchestra rose to a pitch that must seem quite incredible to those accustomed to a colder mode of expressing satisfaction. Nor did the result disappoint the expectations of the Viennese artists: so great was the delight of the audience on its first representation, that scarcely a single piece of music was allowed to pass without an encore—in consequence of which the opera was so extravagantly prolonged that the Emperor thought himself obliged to interfere, and commanded that nothing for the future should be called for a second time in the course of the same evening.

TICKET NOTICE. TICKET NOTICE.

For the convenience of the public, tickets may now be purchased at Elvy's, in packets of 6, viz.—

Dress (6)	£1 11 6
Stalls (6)	1 1 0

Single tickets:—Dress circle, 7s 6d; stalls, 5s; family circle, 3s; pit, 2s; gallery, 1s.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

MADAME GODDARD'S
FAREWELL CONCERTS,
will take place at the above theatre on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY next, the 20th, 21st, and 22nd.

Artistes already engaged—
Mrs. MILES, Mrs. SMYTHE, Mr. A. FAIRFAX.
Mr. BROADHURST, Accompanist.
JOHN BENNETT.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

MONDAY, 17th August, 1874,
GRAND OPERATIC FESTIVAL
in aid of the BENNETT TESTIMONIAL FUND.

The Committee have the honour to announce that, on the above-mentioned date, a Grand Festival, consisting of the gems of the most favourite Operas produced during the two last seasons, will be given, in which all the artistes, chorus, orchestra, &c., of the Royal Italian Opera Company will take part, their services having been kindly placed at the disposal of the committee by Messrs. Lyster and Cagli, and will be under the able direction of Signor Biscaccianti.

THE GRAND PROGRAMME,
in Costume and Appropriate Scenery, will be divided into four sections, viz.:—

SECTION I.
1. Overture "I Vespri Siciliani"
ORCHESTRA.
2. Scena and Cavatina—Donna Elvira, "Don Giovanni"
Signora BALDASSARI.
3. Aria—Leporello—"Don Giovanni"
Signor DONDI.
4. Duo—Semiramide and Arsace—"Semiramide"
Signora PALMIERI, and Signora MAGI.
5. Grand Duo—Valentina and Raul—"Huguenots,"
Signora ZENONI, and Signor ROSNATI.

SECTION II.
6. Overture—"Semiramide"
ORCHESTRA.
7. Scena and Aria—Renato—"Un Ballo in Maschera"
Signor COLIVA.
8. The Third Act of "Crispino e la Comare"
Signora PERSIANI, Signor BALDASSARI, Signor TOURNERIE, Signor FIORANI, and GRAND CHORUS.

SECTION III.
9. Chorus and Grand Trio—Giseldo, Oronte, and Pazano—"I Lombardi" (commencing with the violin obligato by Mr. Levy)
Signora ZENONI-GAMBOA, Signor ROSNATI, and Signor DONDI.
10. The Third Act of "La Sonnambula"
Signor COY, Signor FIORANI, Signor FAVAS, Signora MAGI, Signora TOURNERIE, and Signora TAMBURINI COY.

SECTION VI.
11. Overture—"Barbiere de Siviglia"
ORCHESTRA.
12. Aria—Maddalina—"Pipele"
Signora MAGI.
13. Bolero.—"I Vespri Siciliani.'
SIGNORA PALMIERI.
14. Grand Finale—"I Vespri Siciliani."
Signora PALMIERI, Signor TAVELLA, Signor COLIVA, Signor DONDI, Mr. JOHNSON, Signor FAVAS, and GRAND CHORUS.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

TICKET NOTICE.

Dress Circle seats may now be secured at ELVY'S.

Tickets for Stalls and Family Circle may also be had at same place—holders of which will be admitted a quarter of an hour before the regular time for opening.

PRICES—Dress circle, 7s 6d; stalls, 5s; family circle, 3s; pit, 2s; gallery, 1s.

HAWKESBURY RACE CLUB.

SPRING MEETING.
SATURDAY and MONDAY, 15th and 17th August, 1874.
Patron: His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson.
President: Arthur Dight, Esq.
Vice-President: William Gosper, Esq.
Stewards: The Committee.
Judge: Richard Driver, Esq., M.L.A.
Handicapper: T. H. West, Esq., M.L.A.

FIRST DAY.
Trial Stakes—To start at 12.45 p.m.
Hawkesbury Guineas—To start at 1.30 p.m.
Hawkesbury Grand Handicap—To start at 2.45 p.m.
Prince of Wales Stakes—To start at 3.30 p.m.
County Purse—To start at 4.15 p.m.
Hack Stakes—To start at 5 p.m.

SECOND DAY.
Mares Produce Stakes—To start at 1 p.m.
Flying Handicap—To start at 1.45 p.m.
Maiden Plate—To start at 3 p.m.
Turf Club Handicap—To start at 3.45 p.m.
Forced Handicap—To start at 4.30 p.m., or as soon after as possible.

ADMISSION TO GRAND STAND.
Ladies—One day, 5s; two days, 7s 6d.
Gentlemen—One day, 10s; two days, 15s.
Children—2s 6d.

Members of the H.R.C. are allowed the privilege of taking one lady free of charge to the Grand Stand.

The regulations adopted by the A.J.C. for the preservation of order on the course, and for clean and proper costume of jockeys, &c., &c., will be adopted at the H.R.C. meeting.

Jockeys are requested to pay particular attention to the Warning Bell.

Tickets of admission to saddling paddock for jockeys and trainers can be obtained on any day previous to the 15th instant from the secretary.

Excursion Trains will leave Sydney for the Racecourse each day of the meeting, leaving visitors at the entrance gates.

CHARLES S. GUEST, Secretary H. R. C.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT.

BENEFIT of Mdlle. ZELINDA
BENEFIT of Mdlle. ZELINDA
BENEFIT of Mdlle. ZELINDA
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BENEFIT of Mdlle. ZELINDA

ENTIRE CHANGE of PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT
ENTIRE CHANGE of PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT
ENTIRE CHANGE of PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.

THE ARABIAN BOX MYSTERY TO-NIGHT
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ARABIAN BOX MYSTERY
ARABIAN BOX MYSTERY
ARABIAN BOX MYSTERY

in which Mdlle ZELINDA accomplishes what appears to be a

MODERN MIRACLE.

In fact, her performance is utterly incomprehensible—irritatingly puzzling—baffles all attempts at description—pleasingly bewildering—defies the detection of the cleverest mechanic—puts to flight all ideas of supernatural agency—mystifies the audience, and must be seen to be believed.

☞ TO-NIGHT the COMMITTEE from the audience may tie Mddle. ZELINDA IN THE SACK, and SEAL THE CORD with which it is tied BEFORE she goes under the canopy, and on the rising of the canopy, and after the box is opened, Mdlle. ZELINDA will be found INSIDE the sack as the committee tied her, with the seals unbroken.

THE GREAT RICKARDS TO-NIGHT
THE GREAT RICKARDS TO-NIGHT
THE GREAT RICKARDS TO-NIGHT
THE GREAT RICKARDS TO-NIGHT
THE GREAT RICKARDS TO-NIGHT
THE GREAT RICKARDS TO-NIGHT
THE GREAT RICKARDS TO-NIGHT

in several of his BEST SONGS and SKETCHES, amongst which (by particular request) he will sing
BROWN THE TRAGEDIAN
BROWN THE TRAGEDIAN.

Mr. HARRY MONTAGUE, TO-NIGHT
Mr. HARRY MONTAGUE, TO-NIGHT
Mr. HARRY MONTAGUE, TO-NIGHT,
in his highly popular local Songs.

Mr. T. HUDSON
Mr. T. HUDSON,
in his Banjo Illustrations, and his
HIGH PEDESTAL DANCE.

Mr. M. RILEY
Mr. M. RILEY,
in Irish Comicalities.

Mr. and Mrs. HARRISON
Mr. and Mrs. HARRISON,
in new Vocal Gems.

AN ELEGANT PROGRAMME, TO-NIGHT,
AN ELEGANT PROGRAMME, TO-NIGHT.
AN ELEGANT PROGRAMME, TO-NIGHT.

SECURE SEATS EARLY
SECURE SEATS EARLY
to see the last performance but two of the
ARABIAN BOX MYSTERY
ARABIAN BOX MYSTERY
ARABIAN BOX MYSTERY
ARABIAN BOX MYSTERY
ARABIAN BOX MYSTERY,

which has been drawing CROWDED and BEWILDERED audiences during the past three weeks, and which has been pronounced by the PRESS and the PUBLIC to be the most

MARVELLOUS ILLUSION
MARVELLOUS ILLUSION
MARVELLOUS ILLUSION
MARVELLOUS ILLUSION
MARVELLOUS ILLUSION
MARVELLOUS ILLUSION
OF MODERN TIMES
OF MODERN TIMES
OF MODERN TIMES.

GRAND MATINEE TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2, when the regular evening programme will be given. Doors open at 2 o'clock. Admission to all parts of the house, 1s. No half-price.

TO-MORROW NIGHT, LAST Appearance of Mddle. ZELINDA in Sydney, as prior engagements compel her to leave for Melbourne.

ADMISSION 3s., 2s., 1s.
Children half-price.

To AVOID THE CRUSH, seats may be secured, for TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW NIGHT, at KIRBY'S, Pitt-street.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, YORK-STREET.

UNABATED SUCCESS
UNABATED SUCCESS.
OVERFLOWING HOUSES
OVERFLOWING HOUSES.

STANDING ROOM ONLY AFTER 8 O'CLOCK
STANDING ROOM ONLY AFTER 8 O'CLOCK.

9487 PEOPLE
9487 PEOPLE
9487 PEOPLE
9487 PEOPLE
visited the QUEEN'S last week,
and the excitement to see the
UNAPPROACHABLE COMPANY
is increasing.

LAST WEEK OF Mdlle. ZELINDA
LAST WEEK OF Mdlle. ZELINDA
in the truly wonderful performance of the
ARABIAN BOX MYSTERY
ARABIAN BOX MYSTERY.

The following AUGMENTED COMPANY will appear this week:—

HARRY RICKARDS
HARRY RICKARDS
HARRY RICKARDS
HARRY RICKARDS
HARRY RICKARDS
HARRY RICKARDS
In his unrivalled Songs and Sketches every evening, at 9 o'clock.

ALEX. O'BRIEN
ALEX. O'BRIEN,
THE GREAT SONG AND DANCE ARTIST,
EVERY EVENING.

THE JULIAN TROUPE OF GYMNASTS
THE JULIAN TROUPE OF GYMNASTS.

JERRY WOODS	T. HUDSON
JERRY WOODS.	T. HUDSON.
CHARLEY BAKER	M. RILEY
CHARLEY BAKER.	M. RILEY.
WALTER CARLE	HARRY POWER
WALTER CARLE.	HARRY POWER.

Together with
ZELINDA
ZELINDA
ZELINDA
ZELINDA
ZELINDA
ZELINDA
ZELINDA
IN HER MARVELLOUS ILLUSION
IN HER MARVELLOUS ILLUSION
IN HER MARVELLOUS ILLUSION
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OF THE
ARABIAN BOX MYSTERY
ARABIAN BOX MYSTERY
ARABIAN BOX MYSTERY
ARABIAN BOX MYSTERY
ARABIAN BOX MYSTERY.

Admitted by the PRESS and the PUBLIC to be the most wonderful feat of ROPE-MANIPULATION ever witnessed in Australia.

☞ Mdlle. ZELINDA'S Double Engagement, and also the Great RICKARDS'S Double Engagement, this week, will take place as follows:—
RICKARDS, at the QUEEN'S, at 9 o'clock.
RICKARDS, at the SCHOOL OF ARTS, at 10 o'clock.
ZELINDA, at the SCHOOL OF ARTS, at 9 o'clock.
ZELINDA, at the QUEEN'S, at 10 o'clock.

Prices of Admission: Stage Boxes, 10s 6d.
Dress Circle, 1s 6d; Parquette, 1s.
The Great
RICKARDS'S
FAREWELL BENEFIT, on MONDAY NEXT.

Doors open at half-past 6 on that evening, commence at half-past 7, close at five minutes to 12.

Grand Conundrums on the Box Mystery will be read on that evening. Prizes for seven different contests on that evening.

NATATOR, the MAN-FISH, is engaged, and will appear on SATURDAY, 22nd August.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

Commencing MONDAY NEXT, August 17th.

FIRST APPEARANCE in Australia of the great Sensation of the Century—
ABDA SHAH
ABDA SHAH
ABDA SHAH
ABDA SHAH.
ABDA SHAH—The Marvellous Necromancer and Mysteriarch
ABDA SHAH—The Astounding Spiritualist and Enchanter
ABDA SHAH—The Wonderful Electrician
ABDA SHAH—The Extraordinary Magician

who has performed with unvaried success over almost the entire civilized globe, and who has had the distinguished honour of appearing before
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE,
and their suites, and whose performances have met with such signal approbation in Great Britain, France, Belgium, Austria, Malta, Turkey, Egypt, India, and China, and who now has the honour of appearing in Australia for the first time at Sydney on MONDAY, August 17th.

ABDA SHAH
ABDA SHAH
ABDA SHAH
ABDA SHAH

will be supported by the New STAR ALLIANCE, comprising the following CELEBRATED ARTISTES—
Miss WISEMAN
Miss WISEMAN, Charming Soprano
Sig. FERRARI
Sig. FERRARI, Mandolin Performer
Mr. GEORGE BROMLEY
Mr. GEORGE BROMLEY, Characteristic Vocalist
Mr. TOM MARGETTS
Mr. TOM MARGETTS, Sydney Favourite
LUSCOMBE SEARELL
LUSCOMBE SEARELL, Young Composer and Pianiste
FERRARI'S Brazilian MONKEYS
FERRARI'S highly trained Brazilian MONKEYS.
Also,
FULL ORCHESTRA. FULL ORCHESTRA.
Admission—3s, 2s, and one shilling.
Doors open at 7.30; commence at 8 sharp.
Mr. GEORGE BROMLEY, Stage Manager.
Mr. S. S. HOPE, Treasurer.
Mr. THOMAS KING, Director.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT.

NEW DRAMA. NEW DRAMA.

CHILD STEALER. CHILD STEALER.
MOTHERS LOOK AFTER YOUR CHILDREN.
KIDNAPPING. KIDNAPPING.
HOME OF THE CHILD-STEALER.
BAR OF A LONDON TAVERN.
LORD CHESTERTON'S MANSION.
A MOTHER STEALING AWAY HER OWN DAUGHTER.
A CONVICT AT CREMORNE.
THIEVES' CELLAR.
THE TRAP AND THE RIVER.
THE DEAD ALIVE.
MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.
THE VILLAIN FOILED.

This is a new version, and has just been received by the last Mail.

DON'T FORGET THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Admission: 3s, 2s, and 1s.

BLONDIN,
THE
HERO OF NIAGARA,
will arrive in Sydney,
on or about the 12th August, 1874,
and will give a
Limited Number
of his extraordinary
HIGH ROPE PERFORMANCES,
including the same truly wonderful feats as performed by him over the gigantic
FALLS OF NIAGARA,
in America,
in the presence of
H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES
and Suite, including
His Grace THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE,
The EARL OF ST. GERMAINS,
The MARQUIS OF CHANDOS,
LORD LYONS,
GENERAL WILLIAMS,
MAJOR TRESDALE,
MAJOR-GENERAL BRUCE,
and many other distinguished noblemen and gentlemen.
For full particulars, see future advertisement.
Letters of communication to be addressed to J. F. BLONDIN, the Exchange; or C. P. NIAND, Secretary.
By order LE CHEVALIER BLONDIN.
H. P. LYONS, Agent.

SPENCER'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC, 222, Pitt-street. Open daily from 10 to 10.

BALMAIN UNITED v. OXFORD C. C. meet Happy Valley, 2.30, To-morrow, Beveridge, Fleming, Fraser, Dobie, Eastmure, L. Butler, Milham (2), Sellor, Chiswick, Coloun; emergencies: Smith, Bell, jun., Vaile. C. Butler.

VICTORIA FT. C.—1st Fifteen play Balmains, on Moore Park, to-morrow, at 2.30. Humphrys, hon. sec.

WARATAH v. Camden College. 2nd team v. 2nd Wallaroos, to-morrow, on Moore Park. Satchell.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

MONEY.—THE MERCANTILE LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY, 98, Elizabeth-street (next Brigade Office), advance Money at the most reasonable rates, upon all kinds of tangible securities, BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, WITHOUT POSSESSION, and NOTES OF HAND, repayable by instalments extending over any period, to meet the borrower's convenience, with the option of renewal. In all cases the strictest confidence may be relied on, and advances concluded on the day applied for. To tradesmen and others commencing business this office offers peculiar advantages.

Written communications promptly attended to.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.

LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 128, Elizabeth-street South, next St. James's School.
FIRST ESTABLISHED IN SYDNEY.

Money advanced in sums varying from £5 to £1000 on security of two responsible householders, to be repaid in weekly instalments of 1s in the pound. The advance guaranteed within twenty-four hours.

☞ ARRANGEMENTS can be made for MONTHLY or QUARTERLY payments.

BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, without possession.

ADVANCES MADE upon mortgage, deposit of deeds, merchandise, bonded certificates, or any other tangible security.

Good TRADE BILLS discounted at SLIGHT advance upon BANK RATES.

Forms may be had gratis.

MONEY.—NATIONAL LOAN & DISCOUNT COMPANY. Offices—51, Hunter-street.

SUMS of £10 to £10,000 can be obtained on PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY, repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.

ADVANCES made upon personal security, mortgage, deposit of deeds (freehold or leasehold), bills of sale, merchandise, bonded certificates, stocks and shares, &c.

LEGACIES, BEQUESTS, and REVERSIONARY INTERESTS, either in the colonies, Great Britain, or elsewhere, purchased or advanced upon.

GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted at slight advance upon BANK RATES.

NO BILLS RE-DISCOUNTED.

Forms and all information can be obtained gratuitously at the Company's Offices. Hours, 9 to 5. Saturdays, 9 to 1.

MONEY TO LEND.—In sums of £500 and upwards, advanced on Freehold Property, or approved securities.

R. F. STUBBS and CO., City Mart.

£4000 TRUST FUNDS to lend on real estate, in sums of £500 and upwards. HENRY W. STATHAM, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

£100 TO £17,000 to LEND on City or Suburban Property, at current rates. G. EVANS, Terry's-chambers, 130, Pitt-street.

PRIVATE LOAN OFFICE, 109, Elizabeth-street. £10 to £20,000, for the assistance of all classes.

SHARES for SALE.—Wallsend and Anvil Creek Coal; A. S. N., New Hunter River, and Clarence and New England Steam Companies; Newcastle Gas and Steamtug; Peak Downs, South Cobar, Mount Coora Copper; Star of Peace, Armstrongs, Prowse and Woodwards, Paxtons, Brown's Creek, Lion Reef, &c., Gold; A. J. S. Bank.

WANTED, City Bank, Beyers and Holterman, Carroll and Beards.

THOMPSON and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

WANTED to SELL 1250 RAWSTHORNES, a bargain. W. G., care S. Carroll, 143, Pitt-street.

£5 TO £1000 to LEND, on Bills of Sale; £200 to £6000 on freeholds. James Pringle, 155, Pitt-st.

TENDERS.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS received until FRIDAY, 21st August, for the Erection of two Houses in Riley-street, Woolloomooloo. F. H. REUSS, Architect, 142, Pitt-street.

TENDERS required for Plastering two Houses. For particulars apply to M. Asher, Pitt and Park sts.

TO BRICKLAYERS.—Tenders wanted; labour only. House, Redfern. Yeend's Hotel, Bathurst-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received on FRIDAY, 21st, for the Erection of Seven Houses, with Shops, in Harwick-street, city of Bathurst, as follows:—
1st. Excavators, bricklayers, &c.
2nd. Carpenters', joiners', and finishing trades.
3rd. The whole in one sum.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Clerk of Works, Old Kirk, Bathurst; or at the office.

THOMAS ROWE, Architect,
Vickery's-chambers, Pitt-street.

IN the ESTATE of LAWRENCE KAVANAGH, deceased.—TENDERS for the remaining Assets of this Estate will be received until MONDAY, the 17th instant, at noon, at the office of the undersigned, No. 64, Margaret-street, where conditions of sale and particulars of the assets may be inspected.

By order of the Administrator,
A. H. J. BAASS, Accountant.
Sydney, August 12, 1874.

TO EXCAVATORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the Excavation required for two first-class stores in Elizabeth-street North.

Plans and specification at our Office, where tenders are to be delivered by 10 a.m. on the 19th instant.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

B. BACKHOUSE and SON, Architects.
Belmore-chambers, August 13, 1874.

TO BUILDERS.—Whole or separate TENDERS are invited, until 22nd instant, for the erection of a Catholic Church at Cooma. D. W. RYAN, Architect, 170, Pitt-street.

TO CARPENTERS.—TENDERS required for erecting shop front. W. James, Botany-rd., Redfern.

BOROUGH COUNCIL NOTICES.

ABSTRACT of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the Municipal District of ST. PETERS for the half-year ending 3rd August, 1874.

Dr.
REVENUE.

1874.—March 24.		
To Government endowment for half-year ended 2nd February, 1874		£344 12 6
RATES RECEIVED.		
August 3.		
To St. Peters Ward	£80 11 1	
Cook's River Ward	42 1 6	
		122 12 7
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR CORPORATE PURPOSES.		
To West Botany Council	£1 5 0	
J. Lambert	0 5 0	
J. Flood	0 5 0	
J. Edwards	0 5 0	
S. Hodges	2 0 0	
H. Knight	27 10 0	
T. C. Maher	0 5 0	
P. Rowe	0 10 0	
T. Chalder	6 0 0	
Mr. Hayes	0 5 0	
Rev. C. Baber	0 6 0	
G. A. Tucker	21 0 0	
S. Hodges	7 3 11	
Hon. T. Holt and others ..	25 0 0	
S. Stubbings, sen.	0 8 0	
H. Francker	1 10 0	
		93 17 11
Fines from Central Police Court ..		4 0 6
Return of summons fees		8 1 0
		£573 4 6

Cr.
EXPENDITURE.

1874.—February 3.		
By balance		4 2 0
IMPROVEMENTS.		
August 3.		
By St. Peters Ward	£277 12 11	
Cook's River Ward	69 4 10	
		346 17 9
GENERAL EXPENSES.		
Annual election	£5 9 6	
Annual assessment	12 0 0	
Australian Gaslight Co. ..	115 9 6	
Rent of Council Chambers ..	15 0 0	
Salaries	34 2 0	
Stationery	2 6 0	
Advertising	7 19 1	
Printing	11 17 6	
Petty cash, fees for summonses, and sundry expenses	15 5 4	
		219 8 11
Balance in bank		2 15 10
		£573 4 6

I certify the above account to be correct, and to correspond with the books of account and vouchers or other documents in the possession or power of the Municipal Council of St. Peters.

JOHN TANGELDER GORUS, Mayor.

We certify that all the books of account, and vouchers or other documents in support thereof, in the possession or power of the Municipal Council of St. Peters have been exhibited to us, and that the foregoing statement corresponds with such books of account and vouchers or other documents, and that the above account is correct.

R. WILLIAM GUILLE,
WILLIAM NETTLETON, } Auditors.

THOS. LEEDER, Council Clerk,
St. Peters, 11th August, 1874.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OILSKIN COATS, Trousers, Sou'-westers always on hand. Oilskin Factory, 217, Lower George-street.

WANTED to purchase a boy's PONY, saddle, and bridle; quiet. Apply by letter, G. T., Post Office.

WANTED, good stanch HORSE, suitable for van, subject to trial. Dr. Powell, 137, Parramatta-st.

WANTED to SELL a MANGLE, cheap. Apply Mrs. Briscoe, Old Newtown Road, Darlington.

WANTED the public to try Milham's Tinware, for quality and cheapness. 727, George-st. South.

WANTED, a PUBLIC-HOUSE, in the city or suburbs. Apply A. Cooper, 109, Elizabeth-st.

WANTED, a small second-hand Fireproof SAFE. J. Corliss, 132, Sussex-street.

WANTED, half a ton of GREEN FOOD daily, delivered at Springfields, Campbelltown. Any person living near Railway, having any to dispose of, would forward it per train to Campbelltown. Apply to A. S. Chauvel, Campbelltown.

WANTED, PREMISES, in good position, in George, King, or Pitt streets. Advertiser will take lease of the whole house or upper portion only. A. B., care of Mr. J. Shepherd, solicitor, Bank-chambers.

84, KING-STREET.—Wanted to purchase House, 5 rooms, kitchen, freehold. Tindale, Warren, & Co.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

AS CASHIER.—Wanted, a respectable YOUTH. W. L. Sheard, 578, George-street.

APPRENTICES wanted for dressmaking and underclothing; wages given. Mrs. Walker, S. Head Road.

A LADY of experience required for the Mantle and Costume Sales. David Jones and Company.

ADVERTISER wishes to meet with a party able to furnish the Addresses of the Principal Squatters in New South Wales and Queensland. Address Alma, HERALD Office.

BRICKMAKERS wanted, for the country, to make 120,000 Bricks. Apply to Henry Priestly, produce agent, 53, Sussex-street, up to August 18.

CLICKER and Machinist.—Wanted, a good workman, for the country. Apply 116, Pitt-street.

CARPENTERS and Joiners.—Two good HANDS wanted. M. Asher, Pitt and Park streets.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, a Lady, to take management; terms liberal. Murphy and Dalton, 249, Pitt-st.

MACHINISTS.—Wanted, a MACHINIST, for leather work. Thomas E. Ellis, Brickfield-hill.

PARTNERSHIP.—Wanted to purchase Managing Share in sheep or cattle station, Queensland or New South Wales; splendid references as to ability, &c.; thirteen years' experience. P. A. M., HERALD Office.

PARTNERSHIP.—A Gentleman, with considerable experience and good connection, desires to invest capital—say £2000—in a mercantile house, in the management of which he would take a leading part. Principals only treated with, and all communications considered confidential.

Address W. B. C., care of Messrs. Joseph Ward and Co., Exchange.

TO MILLINERS.—Wanted, a good MILLINER. 88, William-street.

TO CHEMISTS.—A good JUNIOR ASSISTANT required by S. Harris, 87, Oxford-street.

TO BOOT FINISHERS.—Wanted, a good Finisher for general work. Constant work. 90, Parramatta-st.

TO SHIPWRIGHTS.—Wanted, four first-class FINISHERS, for deck work; good wages and steady work. Apply this morning, from 9 to 10, to A. M'FARLINE, Phoenix Wharf.

UNDERCLOTHING Department.—Wanted, a good Finisher: also, Apprentices. Farmer and Co.

WANTED, to go to the bush, 6 pair of SAWYERS. Daniel Sheehy, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a good RUBBLE MASON, 11s per day. W. J. Sugden, North Shore.

WANTED, Needlewoman—cutting out, and W. and W.'s machine. Camden House, Milson's Point.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the waistcoatmaking. Mrs. Steedman, nr. Half-way House, Pyrmont.

WANTED, a PERSON competent to make shirts. Apply at 6 o'clock, Sydney and Melbourne Hotel.

WANTED, two SCABBLERS. Apply Mort's New Buildings, Dixon-street.

WANTED, a first-class COACHSMITH, at Robertson's Coach Factory, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a TURNER, to turn 2000 pairs dray stocks, at Robertson's Coach Factory, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Second ENGINEER, for steamer Agnes Irving. Apply, with testimonials, to W. Williams, secretary, C. and R. R. S. N. Co.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT SCHOOLMASTER (Protestant) at the ASYLUM FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN, RANDWICK. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and residence.

Applicant will be required to forward his application on or BEFORE SATURDAY, the 22nd instant (enclosing therein a certificate FROM THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION), addressed to Vickery's-buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.

For further particulars apply either personally, or by letter, to the Honorary Secretary, Hyde Park, Sydney; or to the Superintendent of the Asylum, at Randwick.

George F. Wise, hon. secretary.
Sydney, 14th August, 1874.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A COMPETENT House and Parlour Maid open to ENGAGEMENT. Glebe Point preferred. By letter, M. C., 162, Campbell-street.

ENGINEER, just arrived, wants an ENGAGEMENT, to take charge of machinery or works of any description; good draughtsman and millwright. Address Millwright, Gordon and Gotch, Melbourne.

SITUATION wanted, by a single man, coachman, garden, milk, &c. Refs. H. H., Wm.-st. Post-office.

TO SURVEYORS.—Draughtsman and Computer disengaged; private work. Protractor, Gordon & Gotch.

TO DRUGGISTS.—An Assistant open for engagement. Testimonials. Aloes, care W. T. Peck, General P. O.

WANTED, SITUATION, for Mother and Daughter, Cook and Nursegirl. Madame Chalk, Registry O.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Wetnurse. Apply to the Matron, Benevolent Asylum.

WANTED, WORK by the day, by a respectable woman, washing, or scrubbing. C. B., HERALD.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Wetnurse, by a young widow. Apply at Benevolent Asylum.

WANTED, by thorough Laundress, Family or Hotel WASHING. Laundress, Post-office, Newtown.

WANTED, by an experienced dressmaker, Employment by the day. A. B., 347, Elizabeth-st. South.

WANTED, by a steady person, a SITUATION as Cook or working housekeeper. Address H., Post-office, Manly.

WANTED, by a married couple, first-class Servants, PLACES, in a house of business, as Cook and Housemaid. Mrs. Dunn's office, 284, Castlereagh-street. No objection to country.

WANTED, by a gentleman of experience, SITUATION, as Traveller or Salesman, soft goods preferred, can furnish best Melbourne references. G. L. Ringold, 7-3, Victoria-parade, Melbourne.

WANTED a SITUATION, in saw mills, builder, or contractors' office. Can trace plans and take off quantities. Address Builder, Gordon and Gotch, Melbourne.

SERVANTS WANTED.

A USEFUL young GIRL wanted, 2 in family; references required. 146, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

COOKS and LAUNDRESSES, General Servants, and Housemaids wanted. Mrs. Stephenson, 6, Bridge-st.

EXPERIENCED SERVANT wanted. Britannia Hotel, Woolloomooloo-street.

GARDEN LABOURER wanted. Apply to the Gardener, Yaralla, Concord. Thomas Walker.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted in a small private family. After 1, No. 267, Forbes-st., Darlinghurst.

LAD wanted, to cut linings, at Hunter's boot factory, 587, George-street.

MARRIED COUPLE, without encumbrance, Protestants, and well recommended. Man must understand pulling a boat, milking, and gardening; woman, as general servant. Wages, £75 per annum. Apply, This Morning, at 11 o'clock, to Mr. Jarrett, 42, New Pitt-street.

RESPECTABLE BOY, 15, wanted. Mr. Boake, 330, George-street.

SYDNEY FOUNDLING INSTITUTION, 112, Victoria-street.—Wanted, immediately, an experienced Person, as MATRON. One accustomed to the management of infants. Address, with testimonials, to Secretary.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 13, to assist in housework. Mrs. Mahew, Middle-street, Marrickville.

WANTED, strong useful GIRL, to assist in housework. Shop, corner Walker and Redfern streets.

WANTED, a tidy little GIRL. Mrs. Clark, 127, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, or middle-aged WOMAN, to mind a baby. 118, Liverpool-st., op. Factory.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to make herself useful. 360, George-street.

WANTED, a useful little GIRL. Mrs. Wells, Wynyard Hotel, Clarence and Erskine streets.

WANTED, a steady GIRL, 15 or 16, to be generally useful. Apply 270, George-street.

WANTED, a useful GIRL. Apply 399, Pitt-street, five doors from Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a smart GIRL, to be useful. 161, Bourke-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 14, to look after children. Apply 568, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, respectable young GIRL, to attend to 2 children. 156, Alberto-ter., Darlinghurst Rd.

WANTED, at Monk's Stores, Chippendale, GIRLS, from 10 to 12 years of age. Apply this morning.

WANTED, a young Girl, as HOUSEMAID or General Servant. Cheshunt House, Dawes Point.

WANTED, a YOUTH or young MAN, who can milk and drive. H. Mitchell, Bourke-st., S. Hills.

WANTED, a stout active BOY. 88, William-street.

WANTED, a strong BOY. Wakeham's City Cloth Hall, 482, George-street.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH. Apply 256, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's.

WANTED, a smart LAD, to drive a steam-engine. Hamilton's Sodawater Factory, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a respectable LAD, for office and collecting. Apply, after 4 o'clock, 691, George-street S.

WANTED, a respectable LAD, to assist in the pawn-office. J. Murphy, corner Kent and Liverpool sts.

WANTED, a strong LAD, to be useful in the yard. J. Harvey, 69, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a smart BOY, about 14, that can write. Apply by letter, 158, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a smart BOY, for office. Address A. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, BOYS, for wrapping soap powders. Apply, 9 o'clock, Ward, Brothers, 196, Sussex-st.

WANTED, a smart Girl, as General SERVANT, at 36, Wynyard-square, after 9. No washing.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. 29, Upper William-street North.

WANTED, General Servants, Cook and Laundress, Nursegirls. Mrs. Whitbread, 186, Parramatta-st.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, good wages. 315, George-street, near Margaret-street.

WANTED, good General SERVANT, also young person to assist in the business. 508, George-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; must sleep at home. Sydney Loan Office, 126, King-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Mrs. R. Williams, 117, Botany-street, near Moore Park.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Speight, A. S. N. Hotel, John-street, Pyrmont.

WANTED, young Woman as General SERVANT. Mrs. Simmons, corner Pitt and Bathurst streets.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as General SERVANT. Apply 19, Union-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a smart young Person, as HOUSEMAID. Montpellier Hotel, King and Castlereagh sts.

WANTED, sober elderly PERSON, for light housework. 319, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, PERSON to take charge of little Boy, 14 months old. Sir Wm. Wallace Hotel, Bathurst-st.

WANTED, a COOK. Apply at Java House, Jamison-street, Church-hill.

WANTED, Cooks and Boys, country; Gen. Servants and Housemaids, town. Registry, 102, Bathurst-st.

WANTED, a good WAITRESS; no other need apply. Edinburgh Castle, Pitt and Bathurst streets.

WANTED, Man, as COOK. Apply James Smith, 157, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a MAN, for the country, who understands sugar boiling and bakehouse. Biddell, Bros.

WANTED, a young MAN, accustomed to butchering. A. M'Neill, 555, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a young MAN, for hay and corn store. W. Forsythe, Botany Road.

WANTED, a MAN, to milk and drive a milk cart. Apply J. Booth, grocer, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a Man, as GROOM and Coachman, one thoroughly up to duties. Registry Office, King-st.

WANTED, Chief and Second STEWARDS, s.s. Lord Ashley, to Cooktown; liberal wages. Apply on board on arrival.

WANTED, an efficient WAITER, for first-class hotel in town. Apply between 3 and 4, 86, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a MAN, able to drive, to look after horses, and make himself useful. Apply to A. F. Smart, Mona, Darling Point.

WANTED, GROOM and COACHMAN, for country; Brickmaker, for the country; single Man, to drive spring-cart—must be a smart driver—for town. Glue's labour agency, Pitt-street.

WANTED, thorough competent General SERVANT, also NURSE used to children. Apply, with references, Mrs. H. Joseph, George-street, opposite Margaret-street.

WANTED, a strong active YOUTH, to Feed a Carding Machine. Apply, before 10 o'clock This Day or Saturday, at J. Lawler's Steam Bedding Manufactory, 517, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, Pick and Shovel MEN, SPLITTERS and FENCERS, Bush HANDS, to get logs from sawmills. A. and R. Amos and Co., contract No. 2 Great Southern Railway, Yass to Cootamundra.

APARTMENTS, BOARD & RESIDENCE.

APARTMENTS with Board, for gentlemen or families; piano, bath. 36, College-street, facing Hyde Park.

ASHFIELD.—Furnished APARTMENTS vacant in private family, near Station. Cards, Petty's.

APARTMENTS vacant. Pembroke House, 216, Macquarie-street North, opposite Legislative Assembly.

A LADY wishes to let part of her House, furnished. 253, Apsley-terrace, Crown-street.

BOARD and Residence; single and double rooms. Kilda House, 219, Castlereagh-street. Terms, 21s.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for lady and gentleman, or two friends. 75, Elizabeth-street North.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, families and single gentlemen. 7, Jamison-street; baths.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Java House, Jamison-street. Baths. Terms from 21s.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Cambridge House, Jamison-street. Terms from 21s. Bath, &c.

BOARD, &c.—Miss DIGAN'S, 19, Cowper-terrace, opposite St. Philip's Church. Baths.

BALCONY BEDROOM for a single gentleman, with board. 123, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

E. RAMSAY'S HOUSE AGENCY, COLE'S-CHAMBERS, 410, GEORGE-ST.
FURNISHED APARTMENTS vacant.
THE ONLY CENTRAL MEDIUM FOR VISITORS OBTAINING FURNISHED TENEMENTS.
N.B.—BOARD and RESIDENCES VERY SELECT.

GENTLEMEN, requiring comfortable HOME, may meet with same, at North Shore, healthy situation, water frontage, and within 5 minutes' walk of ferry. G. M., HERALD Office.

PRIVATE Board and Residence for two gentlemen; terms moderate. 38, College-st., facing Hyde Park.

PRIVATE BOARD and Residence, large front room suitable for two Gentlemen, 207, Macquarie-st. N.

SITTING and BED ROOM to LET, unfurnished. 360, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION in a private family for 1 or 2 gentlemen. Address C. B., Pierce, Wm-st.

TO LET, one unfurnished ROOM. Apply 6, Domain-terrace.

TO LET, two ROOMS. 6, Cobden-terrace, Devonshire-street.

WELL Furnished SITTING and BEDROOM to LET. Madame Chalk, Marlow-terrace.

96, ELIZABETH-ST.—Private BOARD and Residence for lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen.

HOUSE of not less than 6 rooms, balcony, kitchen, and servant's room, required, Darlinghurst or Woolloomooloo; state rent, &c., to House, Mr. Pierce, news agent, William-street.

NORTH SHORE Eastward.—Wanted, first-class family Residence. E. Ramsay, house & land agent.

REQUIRED, two ROOMS, furnished, parlour ground floor. Rent, about 12s. Xerxes, HERALD Office.

REQUIRED, by a Lady, large Unfurnished ROOM, with partial board. State terms, Avon, HERALD.

WANTED, by lady, partial BOARD and Residence, at Darlinghurst. C. E., Pierce, William-street.

WANTED, by a young lady at business, HOME in Protestant family; terms mod. J. H., 113, King-st.

WANTED, a Two-stall STABLE, in or near the city, for a permanency if suitable. Apply by letter, S. and F., 14, Harris-street, Pyrmont.

TO LET.

BARKER'S Flour MILL to LET; in thorough working order. Barker and Co., York-street.

FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE to LET, with balcony. Apply shop, Bourke-street, op. Wesleyan Chapel.

HOUSE, 4 rooms, kitchen, and every convenience; rent, 10s. Hampshire-terrace, Pitt-st., Waterloo.

MANLY.—A nice furnished COTTAGE to LET, near pier. M. Asher, Pitt and Park streets.

NORTH SHORE.—To LET, Furnished Family RESIDENCE, near ferry. Ramsay, house agent.

PREMISES to LET, to be fitted suitable for any business, William-street. E. Ramsay, house agent.

ROSLYN HALL, Macleay-street, with 3 acres of grounds, coachhouse, stable, &c., will be LET from 1st November next. James Scroggie, 96, New Pitt-street.

SHOP and DWELLING to LET, Clarence-street, near Margaret-street. Apply to Mr. Potter, next door.

TO LET, HOUSE, 4 rooms and kitchen, Buckingham-street, Alfred Park. Apply 139, Pembroke-terrace.

TO LET, Town and Country HOTELS. Edgcumbe and Co., 352, George-street.

TO LET, six-stall STABLE, loft, large secure flagged yard. 35, Buckingham-street.

TO LET, a snug HOTEL, in city, all fitted up. Joseph and Co., 105½, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, Derwent-street, Glebe, 5 rooms, kitchen, &c. W. Elphinston, jun., Glebe.

TO LET, HOUSE, Elizabeth-terrace, Crown-street, Surry Hills, 6 rooms, kitchen. Apply at 359.

TO LET, 6 HOUSES, Junction-street, Woolloomooloo, 4 rooms; just completed. C. Kidman, Oxford-st.

TO LET, HOUSE, 4 rooms, &c., 11s week, op. University Grounds, Newtown Road. Key next door.

TO LET, SHOP, in George-street, next to undersigned. Rent moderate. C. Kidman and Son.

TO LET, COTTAGE, 2 rooms; rent, 6s. Apply 8, Marshall-street, off Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, HOUSE, in Riley-street, Surry Hills, No. 491. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, in the pleasantest part of Myrtle-street, Shepherd's Paddock, a newly-erected well-finished HOUSE, 4 rooms, kitchen, shed, balcony, verandah, &c. Rent, 14s. Apply Mr. Hart, 178, Devonshire-st., Surry H.

TO LET or for SALE, COTTAGE RESIDENCE, on the Parramatta Road, between Ashfield and Burwood, with 10 acres of ground, consisting of orchard, vineyard, flower, fruit, and vegetable garden, and good roomy paddocks. The house has every imaginable convenience, and may be let apart from the grounds. Apply B. Braun and Co., auctioneers, 1, Wynyard-street.

OFFICE to LET, lately occupied by the Eastern and Australian Mail Co., over E. Millett's, 309, George-st.

OFFICES to LET, at 165, Pitt-street. Apply to Mr. Banbury on first floor.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—SUBSCRIPTIONS: £2 12s per annum.
This rate is for payment in advance.

N.B.—For credit the charge will be £2 16s per annum.

*** All Advertisements under six lines will be charged 2s to advertiser's account, if booked.

☞ Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 2s each insertion.

N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Order or Postage Stamps.

NOTICES of BIRTHS and DEATHS cannot be inserted in this journal unless indorsed with the name and address of the persons by whom they are sent.

Notices of MARRIAGES cannot be inserted unless certified as correct by the officiating Minister or Registrar.

*** The above rule is rendered necessary in consequence of false and malicious notices having been sent for publication for the purpose of annoying respectable persons.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD MONTHLY SUMMARY OF NEWS, published expressly for transmission abroad. Subscription, 8s per annum, payable in advance. Single copies stamped, 6d, to be had of all news-agents.

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